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GERMAN PROPOSAL FOR REGULATION OF TERRITORIAL ISSUES

Note Is Received by the Allies
Asking for the Appointment of
a Commission to Consider the
Malmédy-Moresnet Questions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday)—A number of notes have been received from Mr. von Lersner to the Allies. One of them proposes that the French and Belgian governments should appoint a commission to regulate the territorial questions of Malmédy and Moresnet.

A wireless message has been sent to Bela Kun by the allied and associated powers informing him as he will not carry out the conditions of the armistice it is impossible for the Allies to enter into any discussion with him. The Supreme Council meets again on Wednesday.

The burning question of Bessarabia is the subject of a statement by Mr. Antonesco, the Rumanian Minister, to the Temps. The claims of Rumania are based on indisputable facts, he says. The whole of Bessarabia formed an integral part of Moldavia until the annexation by Russia. At the present time 72 per cent of the total population is Rumanian and the proportion would be higher but for foreign infiltration which has been active in certain towns.

Mr. Antonesco declares himself opposed to the plebiscite, being of the opinion that a general election on the basis of universal, direct and secret suffrage, as in Rumania would be the most reliable kind of plebiscite. He could have no doubt, he added that Rumania's claims would have the support of allied council.

Former Kaiser's Extradition Issue
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Sunday)—The Telegraaf publishes an interview regarding the former Kaiser, with a highly-placed individual in government circles, who said that the Dutch Government knows only the standpoint of law and justice and denied that any demand for the former Kaiser's extradition had reached The Hague.

Treaty Clauses Relating to Egypt
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Maurice Long presented a report of the peace treaty clauses relating to Egypt and Morocco to the Peace Commission of the Chamber of Deputies. The reporter remarked that while the open-door régime in Morocco gave Great Britain and the United States great advantages, it was known to have been the cause of the prosperity of the British colonies.

Concerning Egypt, Mr. Long declared that from no point of view would he interfere with the internal policy of Britain nor even allude to the difficulties created to an ally of France by Egyptian nationalists. The treaty had the effect of consolidating the British position in Egypt as it strengthened that of France in Morocco. Negotiations were about to begin between Great Britain and France for the substitution of the British Government guarantee to that of the Egyptian Government. France could but gain by such change.

Two German Notes Forwarded

VERSAILLES, France (Monday)—Two notes concerning the appointment of certain commissions were handed Colonel Henry, the French liaison officer here by Baron Kurt von Lersner, the head of the German peace delegation, last night. One note asks the French Government to appoint a commission on the question of the exploitation of the Saar Basin. The other requests the French and Belgian governments to appoint a commission to deal with questions concerning the districts of Malmédy and Moresnet.

Dr. Leval, head of a special German commission, has forwarded to the Peace Conference notes containing proposals regarding the food supply on the left bank of the Rhine. They will be referred to Louis Loucheur, French Minister of Reconstruction.

Reestablishment of Trade

COBLENZ, Germany (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Inter-Allied Rhineland Commission today issued a notice to civilians in the occupied areas that trade would be reestablished immediately between the interior of Germany and the occupied areas under certain restrictions. This action was taken after official notification had been received from Paris that the blockade had been lifted.

Under the orders of the commission the importation of arms into the Rhineland is forbidden. Shipments of coal and coke would continue under present regulations. The commission announced that it would prohibit, except by special permit, the removal of 20,000 tons of dye stuffs and chemical products in the Rhineland. These goods will be guarded by allied soldiers.

Switzerland's Entry Into League

BERNE, Switzerland (Sunday)—Edmund Schulthess, federal councillor at the congress of the Radical Party today, discussed Switzerland's entry into the League of Nations, giving arguments on both sides. He

concluded, "I can only declare myself expressly in favor of our entry."

He added that his colleagues in the economic department and members of the commission of economic and international questions had reached the same conclusion.

WET FORCES MEET DEFEAT IN HOUSE

Vote in United States Congress
Overwhelmingly Checks All
Efforts to Substitute New
Provisions in Proposed Law

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—By a decisive vote, the House of Representatives yesterday refused to amend the Volstead bill so as to substitute 2.75 per cent alcoholic content for one-half of 1 per cent in the definition of intoxicating liquors.

The forces opposed to prohibition had marshaled all their facts, arguments, and men for an assault upon the bill, and they claimed beforehand that they were in a position to draw its teeth. They sought so to alter it that, as several of the speakers on the prohibition side pointed out, it would bring back the saloon, and would also prepare the way for attack upon constitutional prohibition.

The first section of the bill upon which the violence of the attack spent itself read as follows:

"That the term war prohibition act used in this act shall mean the provisions of any act or acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States. The words 'beers, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors,' in the war prohibition act, shall be construed to mean any liquors which contain one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume."

Amendments Offered

As soon as the House had gone into committee of the whole, with James W. Good, Representative from Iowa, in the chair, William L. Igoe, Representative from Missouri, offered an amendment to strike out from Section 1: "The words 'beers, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquors' in the war prohibition act shall be construed to mean any liquors which contain one-half of 1 per centum or more of alcohol by volume."

This and subsequent amendments offered by Mr. Igoe, Warren Gard, Representative from Ohio, and others, with varied wording but the same intent were successively declared out of order by the chair. Some of the amendments sought to permit the manufacture and sale of wine and beer when the President should decide that demobilization had proceeded far enough to render it safe, and also that he had been authorized by Congress to do this.

Discussion having become largely a debate on parliamentary matters, Andrew J. Volstead, chairman of the Judiciary Committee, gave notice that he would ask for the discussion to close after one hour.

The speakers on the wet side recited the oft-repeated arguments that the laborer was being wronged if his beer was taken away; that it was impossible for Congress to say what was intoxicating, but that the courts could decide; and that the big investments of the brewers should be protected.

Supporters Stand Firm

Over against this, the speakers for the bill insisted that it was well within the province of Congress to define what was intoxicating and that, without it, the enforcement provisions amounted to nothing. They denied the accusation of the other side that this was an unwarranted extension of war-time legislation.

C. F. Lea, Representative from California, pleaded with Congress to do something for the California farmers, who have \$12,000,000 worth of grapes this year, to which Charles H. Randall, another Representative from that State, replied that while California had 160,000 acres in grapes, it had 160,000,000 acres in other crops.

The vote against the substitution of 2.75 per cent for one-half of 1 per cent, stood 180 to 90.

Daniel C. Roper, Internal Revenue Commissioner, called at the White House yesterday, and it was understood that his talk with the President concerned the enforcement of prohibition and its relation to the revenue bureau. It is expected that there will be a special commissioner for this service.

NEW CLUB OPENED IN LONDON

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

GENERAL STRIKE PLANS ORGANIZED

Number of Nations Prepared to
Stop Work on July 21 Increasing—List of Demands Formulated by Council in Norway

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Monday)—The Sozial Demokratene announces that a general strike will be declared in Norway on July 21 as a demonstration of sympathy with the Russian and Hungarian Bolsheviks. The same paper states that a soldiers' council has been formed at Gardemoen and has handed to the military authorities a list of demands which include the recognition of the council, a shortening of the term for recruits from 102 to 62 days, the same fare for rank and file as for officers and compensation for wages lost.

Women Employees Against Project

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
PARIS, France (Monday)—The number of nations which are organizing for a strike on July 21 increases. The metal workers will join the movement as a protest against profiteering and the government's Russian policy.

One section of workers, however, is taking a firm stand against the strike. These are the women employees in the posts and telegraphs. Their association has sent a protest to the Finance Minister declaring that strikes and interruptions of daily activities are among the chief causes of the increased cost of living and announcing that in spite of the decision of the Posts and Telegraph Syndicate, they will continue service on July 21.

Italian Socialists Favor Strike

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
ROME, Italy (Monday)—In the Chamber a discussion on ministerial declarations is proceeding and the speakers generally give support to the government, a majority for whom is considered assured. In the country calm continues to prevail. Some modifications in prices have been introduced because it is recognized that a reduction of 50 per cent cannot be maintained on all productions.

The Socialists have issued a manifesto in favor of a day's general strike throughout Italy on July 21.

ROME, Italy (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Intransigent Socialists have published a manifesto proclaiming a general strike on July 20 and 21 as a protest against the peace treaty, which is denounced as "an attempt by the Allies to suffocate bolshevism in Russia and Hungary."

"Workers of France will do likewise," the manifesto says. "Workers of England also will show their intention to bring to bear the powerful action of their trade unions. Workers in Switzerland, Holland, Denmark and Sweden will join in the movement. Thus the flag of the international will be unfurled against the new premeditated crimes of the bourgeoisie."

The manifesto was also signed by the General Confederation of Labor. The Socialists-Italian Union, comprising more moderate elements, has published another manifesto agreeing to a general strike, but warning workers that the English proletariat does not join in the strike, although its government has the greatest responsibility as to intervention in Russia.

The manifesto states that the strike in France is a protest against the high cost of living, and not in behalf of Russia and Hungary.

Alsation Workmen Disapprove Project

STRASBOURG, France (Sunday)—Unions and associations of Alsation workmen and state employees, including Labor unions not affiliated with the General Labor Federation, at a joint meeting today adopted a resolution disapproving the project of the Labor federation for a general strike on July 21. All members of the unions and associations were requested to remain at their posts.

The resolution closes with an expression of confidence in the government.

Today's meeting was the first manifestation of Alsation workmen and state employees regarding their attitude toward French Labor problems since the return of the province to France.

Berlin Transport Strike Settled

BERLIN, Germany (Sunday)—(By The Associated Press)—As a result of intervention by the Federation of Labor a settlement of the transportation strike has been effected. Traffic over subways and surface lines is expected to be resumed on Monday, after a suspension of 12 days.

JOURNALISTS INVITED TO VISIT DENMARK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Monday)—The Danish Foreign Office has invited a number of English journalists to visit Denmark to study Danish commercial and industrial conditions and Denmark's qualifications as a commercial center for the Baltic states. The invitation has been accepted and the party is expected to arrive shortly.

DRY BENEFITS ARE SEEN IN NEW ORLEANS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The first week of national wartime prohibition closed in New Orleans with certain definite and noteworthy results. Although practically all of the nearly 800 saloons in the city remain open for the sale of 2.75 per cent beer, pending the decision as to the legality of this drink, all-night restaurants, or cabarets, have been forced to close. The police vigil at these establishments was sharp and in many instances it was found such places lost their attraction with strong drink abolished. With these restaurants the all-night saloons have practically vanished. Certain hotels, roadhouses, and similar places which formerly kept their ballrooms crowded, it is said, by means of their bars, also have closed. The decline in the number of persons abroad after midnight has been reflected, it is stated, in an increase in fares charged by public automobiles. Small cars are now quitting business at nightfall.

ALABAMA MEDICAL BILL IS RESENTED

Alleged Undemocratic Public
Health Control Is Proposed
by Alabama Medical Society
—Counteracted by Other Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—Resentment in Alabama against the alleged undemocratic public health control in the State has come to a head in the Legislature over a bill proposed for introduction by the Alabama Medical Society—constituted by law as the State Board of Health—which, it is declared, will tighten the grasp of the allopathic school of medicine on health matters. Prominent physicians, including certain allopaths, individual citizens and newspapers, are greatly interested in the situation.

The proposed bill of the Medical Society would also grant authority for the State Board of Health to promulgate rules and regulations having the force of law, infraction of which would be made a misdemeanor. The board and its agents would be granted authority to inspect residences, as well as public places.

Another bill coming before the lawmakers seeks to remove the State health system from control of the medical society and to make it an integral part of the state government and responsible to the people. Each bill carries an annual appropriation of \$100,000, against a present yearly amount of \$25,000.

Similar to "Justice Bill"

Dr. O. T. Dozier, an allopathic physician of this city, declares the bill of the Medical Society is practically a duplication of the "Justice Bill" introduced in the Legislature eight years ago by the society and which was rejected. The "Justice Bill," Dr. Dozier says, would have conveyed to the Medical Society great "arbitrary powers in the enactment and enforcement of its edicts of selfish interest."

The bill now proposed would give the Medical Society power to invalidate the license of any medical practitioner without trial upon any charge brought against him by the state or county health boards, says Dr. Dozier, who adds that no man "should have his right to continue in the practice of medicine jeopardized or nullified by a court of doctors to whom such authority would under the pending bill be delegated, not only to prefer charges, but to sit in judgment and render a verdict of annulment of his license and right to practice."

"I think it undemocratic, ungenerous, unwise, and despotic," he says, "to place upon our statutes a law prescribing that all practitioners of whatever school must go before a medical board composed exclusively of allopaths and be subjected to an examination and decision as to whether or not they should be allowed to practice medicine in this State. Do not let our legislators be beguiled into making the mistake of granting any authority whatsoever to the Alabama Medical Society that would confer upon them the privilege of enacting measures of their own as laws of the State or that the State Medical Society or its agents be permitted to exercise any legislative functions as should rest solely within the prescribed powers of our elected representatives."

Democratic Health Bill

The bill seeking a democratic health administration, as its sponsors express it, would constitute the State Board of Health of the Governor (ex officio), the attorney-general (ex officio), and five members (three of whom shall be physicians) to be appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate. The board elects the state health officer. "Its powers would be to establish regulations under the health laws, violation of which would be a misdemeanor."

The president of the Board of County Commissioners, the president of the County Board of Education, and the County Superintendent of Education would also appoint a County Board of Health, composed of five members (three of whom would be physicians), and this board would elect the county health officer.

DESCRIPTION OF TRIP OF THE R-34

United States Representative on
Board Airship Says Life on
Vessel Was Extremely Comfortable—Two Ships Spoken

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PULHAM, England (Monday)—When interviewed on the landing of the R-34, Col. W. N. Hemsley Jr., the United States representative on board the airship, described the voyage as without thrills and life on board as extremely comfortable. Four hours was spent on duty and four off, turns being taken at steering. For the whole of Friday, they did not know their positions, for they could not see sun, moon, stars or horizon, and water dripped off the side of the ship in a dense fog.

They made the Irish coast in 63 hours and 5 minutes, a feat which he considered remarkable, seeing they could not overhaul the engines before returning. When ordered to land at Pulham they crossed the Isle of Man and Liverpool at 5000 feet.

Maj. G. H. Scott, who was in command of the airship, estimated that the journey from Long Island to the aerodrome here took 75 hours and 3 minutes at an average altitude of 6000 feet. They never went higher than 8000. Thirty-nine hundred gallons of petrol were used, leaving 1000 gallons to spare, which could have been replaced by 12 men, if they had been certain of the weather.

Major Scott considers that the big airship is the type of craft for deep sea work of the future but thinks there can never be defined air routes because of varying air currents. He also thought that greater speed should be aimed at.

Lieut. R. D. Durrant, the wireless officer, stated that they were never out of touch with the British Air Ministry, all the way over, the wireless apparatus behaving splendidly. They spoke two ships, the San Florino and H. M. S. Cumberland.

The log of the R-34 on its eastern trip, as on its voyage westward, was kept by Brig-Gen. Edward F. Maitland, representative of the British Air Ministry on the dirigible.

Efficiency of R-34's Wireless

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.
LONDON, England (Monday)—Striking testimony to the efficiency of wireless of R-34 is given by the Air Ministry, messages being exchanged, the Ministry states, between the British airship and Dundee, 1500 miles distant, and messages from vessel being received at Ballybunion, 1600 miles away. A signal from the Ministry to the airship when nearing America was answered within 20 minutes.

Alps Crossed by Hydro-Aeroplane

GENEVA, Switzerland (Sunday)—The Alps were crossed for the first time by a hydro-aeroplane on Saturday. Mr. Taddiolli, a Swiss aviator left Sesto Calende, Italy, at 9:30 o'clock and arrived at Geneva two hours later. The aviator crossed the Simplon and flew over the valley of the Rhine and Lake Geneva.

Congratulations From King George

LONDON, England (Sunday)—King George has sent the following telegram to Major Scott, commander of the R-34:

"I heartily congratulate you all on your safe return home after the completion of your memorable and, indeed, unique trans-Atlantic air voyage."

Gen. J. L. B. Seeley, head of the Air Ministry, and other officials, also sent congratulatory telegrams.

Commander of R-34 Cheered

LONDON, England (Monday)—Maj. G. H. Scott, commander of the R-34, and Brig-Gen. Edward F. Maitland, were greeted with cheers from a hundred or more officers of the Royal Air Force and representatives of the War Office and the Air Ministry.

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when they arrived in London this afternoon from Pulham. A crowd had gathered at the railway station, including Mrs. Winston Spencer Churchill and other women who cheered and congratulated the airmen.

Photographs taken recently in the United States and brought to England by the dirigible R-34 and to London by airplane from Pulham are published by the morning newspapers. They include President Wilson's arrival at New York, a view of the R-34 taken from an American airship as the British dirigible first approached Mincola. The newspapers also published a photograph showing a four-day-old American newspaper being delivered at Buckingham Palace.

HOUSE SUSTAINS PRESIDENT'S VETO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The House of Representatives sustained yesterday the President's veto of the Agricultural Appropriation Bill containing the daylight-saving repealer. The measure was taken up early in the afternoon and without any debate a vote was secured which showed that the two-thirds majority necessary to pass the bill over the veto was lacking.

The vote in favor of overriding the veto was 247 as against 135 in favor of sustaining it. This was 23 affirmative votes less than the required majority. It was the first vote by the Republican Congress on a bill vetoed by the President, but was not a trial of strength because the voting was not along party lines, the rural representatives, Democrats and Republicans alike, voting in favor of repeal.

CUNARD LINE FREE OF LUSITANIA LIABILITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office.

NEW YORK, New York—That the sinking of the Lusitania was not in any way the fault of the Cunard Steamship Company, but was caused "solely by the illegal act of the Imperial German Government, acting through its instrument, the submarine commander," was the final decree signed by Judge Julius M. Mayer, sitting in the admiralty branch of the United States District Court, yesterday.

This decree grants the petition of the Cunard Company, owners of the Lusitania, for a limitation of liability, exempting the company from 64 damage claims amounting to more than \$5,000,000. The judge intimated that the claimants probably would be reimbursed through indemnities which the United States would demand from Germany in the peace treaty.

CAPITAL SENTENCE ON PROFITEERS IS URGED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

PARIS, France (Monday)—Following on a resolution of the miners at the Bethune congress that a capital sentence should be passed on profiteers, two deputies, Messrs. Basly and Cadot, have brought the same proposal before the Chamber. Mr. Cadot has explained his reasons for such a drastic procedure. He declares that the time is not for trifling unless it is desired that the people should take the law into their own hands and hang profiteers to the nearest lamp post. The guilty, in whatever position, should be given exemplary punishment.

Messrs. Basly and Cadot intend demanding an immediate discussion of the proposal since they consider the danger great and that the outward coming of the country only denotes a coming storm.

UKRAINE AND POLISH ADVANCE

VIENNA, Austria (Saturday)—(By The Associated Press)—The Ukrainians will never give in to the Poles who are advancing into their country, according to a message received here from Mr. Terniky, Premier of the Ukrainian Government of General Petlura, nor will the Ukraine join a Russian federation.

"The instrument creating the 'League of Nations' is a 'covenant' entered into by sovereign states for the accomplishment of certain purposes in designated ways. No nation surrenders its sovereignty by becoming a member of the league. When the nations now excluded have reformed, have organized stable governments, capable of performing international obligations, and give assurance that their membership will be helpful and not detrimental, they will be admitted. In the end it is hoped that the beneficence of the league will be extended to all nations and people. The league as constituted is so strong that dangers from the formation of another league, antagonistic to it, are almost negligible. No nation would venture into so hazardous an enterprise. The dangers to the success of this league will come from within—never from without. Nations will be desirous of membership in order to share its unmistakable benefits."

Equal Representation

"Much opposition has been urged against the league because a great nation like the United States has only one vote in the assembly and small nations like Siam and Liberia, each has a full vote, and also because Great Britain has one vote and yet five self-governing colonies a vote each. But what difference does the number of votes make when on all

SENATOR SWANSON OPENS FIGHT FOR TREATY AS DRAWN

Administration Spokesman Asserts Rights and Sovereignty of United States Are Protected Without Reservations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the convening of the United States Senate yesterday, debate opened on the treaty of peace and the League of Nations covenant. Claude A. Swanson, Democrat, Senator from Virginia, opened the new phase of the battle over the league with a speech which is regarded as the Administration keynote.

Throughout the address, the Virginia Senator insisted that there was no necessity for reservations or amendments to the league, as the covenant was so constructed and the powers of the executive council so framed and defined as fully to "safeguard the national sovereignty of the United States, as well as the powers and the rights of the Senate."

Senator Swanson contended that Congress was left in control of all domestic questions, and that under the terms of the league covenant, Congress could determine the extent to which the United States should participate in the affairs of other nations. The Senator's argument was in effect a flat denial of the charge that the league created a supergovernment and diminished the national sovereignty.

Objections Taken Up

One by one he took up the arguments raised by the opposition against the provisions of the league and the treaty, and declared that they were all met in the text of the document, now before the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Article X of the covenant, under which the territorial and political integrity of all nations members of the league is guaranteed against external aggression, and over which the principal battle will ensue in the Senate, provides, said the Senator, that no troops of the United States shall be sent to foreign wars without the approval of Congress. The United States, he declared, gains assistance in maintaining control of the Philippines and the Panama Canal, through that provision.

Senator Swanson asserted that the league covenant did not invalidate the Monroe Doctrine. Mention of the doctrine in the clause of the treaty exempting it, he said, made "a clear, explicit reservation of the doctrine."

"If any conflict should arise between the provisions of the covenant and the Monroe Doctrine," said Senator Swanson, "as far as we are concerned, the provisions of the covenant are annulled, and the Monroe Doctrine survives. We accept the covenant with this clear reservation."

Senator Swanson's speech, in part, was as follows:

Contentions Inconsistent

"The covenant of the league, as at present constituted, has been assailed from two opposite sources. One contention is that it creates a super-nation, submerging into its sovereignty the sovereignty of all the signatories to the covenant; that a supreme world sovereignty is created to whom the nations are subordinated. The other contention, urged by its opponents with equal insistence, is that the covenant is a worthless paper parchment, without sovereignty, without power, and hence the league will be helpless to prevent war or to adjust any chaotic political situation which may arise. It is impossible for both of these contentions to be true. These two conceptions of the league are so diverse, so widely separated, that they can never be reconciled. These two schools of disputants will doubtless continue their interminable debate upon the correctness of their respective interpretations. However, neither contention is correct. The league will neither be a superstate or sovereign, nor a helpless, powerless, association of nations."

"The instrument creating the 'League of Nations' is a 'covenant' entered into by sovereign states for the accomplishment of certain purposes in designated

Important matters the action of the assembly must be unanimous, or have the unanimous concurrence of the council, upon which the United States is permanently represented? Thus in all matters of importance before the assembly, except in cases where she is a party to a dispute, the United States will possess a veto power, and a decision can only be reached by her concurrence. Thus the question of the number of votes in the assembly held by different groups is not vital. The league could never be organized on any basis other than that of equal representation for its members.

"Mr. President, the first important provision contained in the covenant to relieve the world from existing and heavy burdens and to remove one of the most fertile sources of war in the past is that relating to the abolition of armaments. The council is directed to prepare a general plan of disarmament for the consideration of the governments of the several members of the league, which plans are not binding upon any of the states until approved by that state. In formulating these plans the council is directed to reduce armaments to the lowest point consistent with the national safety of each member of the league, considering also the geographical situation and circumstances of danger or attack confronting each member and also the retention of sufficient forces by all members of the league to insure the discharge of international obligations. The report and recommendations of the council must have the concurrence of the representatives of the nine states which constitute the council. Thus the report and recommendations of the council cannot be made without the approval of the representative of the United States. Without this approval the whole plan of disarmament fails and nations are left, as now, to have such armies and navies as they may themselves determine. Even when the report and recommendations of the council are unanimously made, they do not become binding on any state until regularly approved by its government. Under our government the proposed plan to be effective in binding us must have the sanction of Congress, which is entrusted, under the Constitution, with the power of raising armies and equipping navies. Thus the interest of the United States in any plan of disarmament is amply safeguarded. No general plan of disarmament can be presented without her consent, no obligations imposed upon her without the approval of her Congress, where repose our national security. It would seem to me that a plan of disarmament devised and adopted by most of the nations of the world upon these conditions, if the United States has any foresight whatever in the exercise of her power, would give her far greater security than any policy of national isolation outside the league, surrounded by nations jealous and apprehensive of her great power and liable at any moment to combine for her overthrow."

General Disarmament Necessary

"Mr. President, no disarmament is possible except a general one, as proposed in this covenant, fortified by the guarantees contained therein. If this league, with its plan of disarmament, is rejected, it means that we and all other first-class powers will continue to arm and feverish competition constructing navies and creating armies. It means burdens and taxes exceeding anything the people have ever previously borne. It means conscription and universal military service. It means the organization of nations and their industries continuously for war purposes. It means world uncertainty, unrest, and apprehension, followed ultimately by cruel, extensive, and destructive wars. The statement of the world wide to mankind to save it from these wretched conditions and future calamities of world wars. Those of us who favor this league believe it will accomplish these ends. Those who antagonize it offer nothing in its place, propose nothing better. They content themselves with insisting that mankind shall continue strictly in the old pathway that it has traveled so long with bleeding, bruised feet and mutilated limbs, and upon which it recently encountered so many dangers and difficulties and barely escaped disaster.

"In order to meet the changed conditions which continually arise, it is provided: 'Such plans shall be subject to reconstruction and revision at least every 10 years.' When this occurs the same requirements for unanimity in the council and adoption by each state continue. Thus the interests of the United States in this respect are fully protected. The plan seeks also to eliminate as far as possible the manufacture of munitions and implements of war by private enterprises, which create large interests favorable to war and have done much to keep the world excited and embroiled. It is hoped never again will the world be cursed with the Krupp and munition manufacturers, possessed of great political power, engaged in pernicious propaganda to incite the enmity of nations and thus produce war, to their own enrichment. To prevent secret preparation for war and suppress danger to unsuspecting nations, 'the members of the league undertake to interchange full and frank information as to the scale of their armaments, their military and naval programs, and the conditions of such of their industries as are adaptable to warlike purposes. To secure a faithful compliance with these requirements of disarmament, a permanent commission is created to advise the council upon their execution and on military and naval questions generally. Thus, from whatever standpoint viewed, it seems to me the provisions contained in the covenant for disarmament are fair, reasonable, and just, will be effective, and furnish the United States ample safeguards for her security."

Views on Article X
Turning to Article X, the Senator analyzed it in detail, saying: "It should be noted that this is an obligation assumed, not by the league

as an entirety, but by each member individually. Each member of the league undertakes, first, to respect the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league. This is a solemn promise made by each member of the league, that it will never endeavor to acquire by conquest or aggression any of the territory or possessions of any other member of the league. In common parlance, we would agree not to rob any of our associates in the league and they would agree not to rob us. If this league is consummated, as contemplated, it means immediately that four-fifths of the world, and eventually all the world, agrees to cease from wars of conquest and depopulation.

"Mr. President, the second obligation assumed by each member of the league individually is to 'preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all members of the league.' This is a natural corollary from the first. In the former we undertake not to rob our associates ourselves, and in this we agree not to permit others to do so; each associate assuming a like obligation to us.

Room for Revolution

"It should be noted that this guarantee of territorial integrity and political independence is limited to those cases where they are threatened or attacked by external aggression, and does not apply to revolution within a nation. A nation's internal affairs are left undisturbed. A nation can reform, modify, or change its existing government according to the wishes of the people. If necessary to accomplish these purposes, force can be used. A nation may separate and divide into several units, as her people may determine, provided no external force is applied.

"The disruption of a nation by external aggression is prohibited. Mr. President, thoughtful persons recognize the importance of giving such a guaranty now, at least for a limited period, if the peace of the world is to be maintained. The autocratic governments that controlled the vast territories of Russia, Germany, Austria, and Turkey have been overthrown, and as yet no real, stable governments established. A large portion of each of these countries is in a condition of political chaos, controlled by turbulent masses, and engaged in warfare among themselves. Some of the new states created out of this immense territory, without the guaranty of the league, would be overthrown, and would return to the domination of their former oppressors. We would render no service to such states in starting them on a noble career, and then immediately abandoning them to again become helpless prey."

Time of Withdrawal

Declaring that the requirement of two years' notice of withdrawal is a wise and reasonable provision, the Senator continued:

"Under this covenant, the United States, by giving notice of withdrawal from the league, can limit her obligations under this article, and under the entire league, to a time not far to exceed two years. If this treaty is ratified, including the covenant of the League of Nations, the United States can fully perform all her obligations to her allies, discharge her duties to the new nations she has aided in creating, and which she has courageously revolted against their former masters with many hazards, use her powerful influence to give repose to a disturbed world, bring to a final settlement a war in which she was one of the greatest factors, and then honorably retire, having performed a great service to the world and brought inestimable benefits to herself.

"For the United States to reject this treaty and league at this time, involving, as it does, such small possibility of peril for her, would mean that she would shrink in the greatest world crisis that has ever occurred. It would mean she would consent to a world settlement without her voice, without her influence."

Example of Monroe Doctrine

Pointing to the successful maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine, Senator Swanson asked:

"If the mere announcement of this doctrine by one nation has been sufficient to protect without war from external aggression all America, though great military powers have looked with covetous eyes upon her fair possessions, how much more would the solemn guarantees of this powerful league be effective? We may reasonably expect that the territorial integrity and political independence of the members would be preserved without the necessity arising for the use of force. The apprehension that this article will involve us in many wars is unfounded; it will be most potential in the preservation of peace for us and the world."

"Mr. President, it should be noted that when in this article we guarantee the territorial integrity of all members of the league, we receive at the same time from all of them a like guarantee of our territorial possessions. The obligation is mutual. While it is true our continental possessions are safe with any reasonable preparations for defense, yet we occupy exposed positions, which require an immense navy and a large standing army to make us absolutely safe. The Philippine Islands are easily open to attack from either a European or an Asiatic power possessed of a strong navy, supplemented by a large and efficient army. These islands have occasioned us in the past great apprehension. These islands are so scattered and difficult of defense, so far from our base of supplies, that their protection in war is dependent upon our unchallenged control of the seas. In case of threatened danger we would be compelled to mass there large armies to prevent surprise and any lodgment by the enemy. These far-flung islands are to us a constant source of peril, yet we will never be base enough absolutely to desert them, toss them unprotected in the whirlpool of world

politics, to become the prey of predatory nations. Plans for their independence have been accomplished by the suggestion that their integrity should be guaranteed by several of the strong powers. If we accord them freedom, we can now obtain for them, through this league, a complete guarantee, and thus honorably relieve ourselves of bearing alone this heavy burden. Whether retained by us or given their independence, through this league they will be preserved from all external aggression. In order to safeguard these islands, to which policy we are committed by every consideration of honor and interest, if this league is rejected, it will be necessary for us, in the present disturbed condition of the world, to construct the largest navy afloat, and have an army equal to that of any nation. Shall we embark on this great military expense and expansion, or accept the league and with it the honorable pledge of Great Britain and Japan, the only two nations from which the islands could ever be threatened, together with that of other members, to aid in preserving them from all external aggression?"

Panama Canal Protected

"Mr. President, considering this article, we should also reflect that the Panama Canal, its defenses, and the islands owned by us in the Caribbean Sea are outlying territories, requiring for their defense immense naval and military armaments. Under existing conditions we have always asserted that our hold upon this canal was no stronger than the American Navy. This canal, with the exception of our home territory, is the most valuable possession we have. The development of our varied industries, our national prestige, and safety demand that the canal should be under our control and ownership. This is a national policy as fixed as the eternal stars. For its maintenance there is no sacrifice we would refuse. Is our hold upon this canal lessened or strengthened by this article? This is a vital question. Great Britain is the only nation sufficiently strong upon the sea to challenge our ownership. With a navy far exceeding ours, she constitutes the only menace. In this article she pledges not only to respect herself our ownership of the canal and zone, but to preserve it from all external aggression."

"The unanimous recommendation of the council as to carrying out obligations made Art. 10 only advisory, the Senate pointed out, and must be approved by the governments of the several members of the league. This insures that the burden under this article will be fairly and properly distributed. While each member of the league makes a solemn pledge of mutual protection, yet each reserves its right of judgment as to duty and obligation in each case as it arises, and the means by which it shall be discharged. Thus under Art. 10 no troops of the United States could be sent to engage in war without the advice of her representative in the council and the approval of her Congress. This insures us against undue burdens and impositions. It leaves the extent of our moral and political obligations to our own sense of honor, and we ourselves measure the just demands upon our pledged promise. It creates no superfluous burden upon us its dictatorial commands. We select and follow our own pathway of duty and obligation. If we make this pledge, we will never shrink compliance with its just demands. Broken faith, violated promises, refusal of just claims, have never yet darkened the honorable history of America."

Arbitration Provisions

After outlining the provisions for the settlement of international disputes, the Senator declared:

"Mr. President, this great extension of arbitration will bring inestimable benefits to the world. It will lessen wars; it will increase respect for law and tend to more friendly relations between the nations. It is a wonderful achievement when four-fifths of the world enter into an agreement of arbitration. It marks a greater advance of the forces that work for the betterment of mankind."

Domestic Matters Excluded

Declaring that domestic matters are excluded from the jurisdiction of the league the Senator went on:

"Immigration, by all text writers on international law, and by all governments, has been considered and treated solely as a domestic question. In the absence of treaties, the municipal law of the country determines absolutely the admission of foreign citizens into the country. This has never been disputed."

Bringing out the benefits of the provisions for the protection of Labor, the possibilities of growth contained in the power of amendment and the fact that the Monroe Doctrine is explicitly recognized in the covenant, the Senator concluded:

"Mr. President, the pathway of our duty is plain. We should neither hesitate nor halt, but firmly align ourselves with the forces that are working for world betterment. With strong arms and brave hearts let us faithfully discharge our responsibilities as the world's greatest power and fearlessly face a future which beckons us to a greater glory and usefulness. Let us not be frightened by our own prodigious shadow as it projects itself in world affairs, let us not be deterred from our manifest duty and destiny by a craven fear of becoming great in giving service and direction to a world in the direst hour of its need and distress."

Exceptions Proposed

Senators Discuss Possible Delay if Change Is Attempted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—When Senator Swanson concluded his address, Frank B. Kellogg, Republican, Senator from Minnesota, asked, in view of the Senator's statement that the Monroe Doctrine was excepted from the jurisdiction of the League of

Nations under the covenant, if there could be any objection to the Senate specifically excepting it in its ratification.

"That might delay the ratification of the treaty," said Senator Swanson. He said that he was satisfied that the Monroe Doctrine was clearly and distinctly reserved to the United States in the covenant.

"If that is the proper construction to be placed on that clause," asked Senator Kellogg, "can there be any harm in the Senate's so stating its ratification?"

"I cannot say what effect that would have on it," replied Senator Swanson. "There is something a little ambiguous in that section."

Senator Kellogg insisted that the Monroe Doctrine had not been recognized in any treaty or international engagement. He said that under the wording of the article in the covenant the doctrine might be classed as an international engagement, and not as a regional understanding.

Exclusion of Foreigners

Referring to Article 15 of the league covenant, in which it is provided that if a dispute between two parties is found by the council to arise out of a matter which by international law is solely within the domestic jurisdiction of that party, the council shall so report and shall make no recommendation as to its settlement, Senator Kellogg said:

"I understand the Senator to say that the right of the United States to exclude foreign citizens could not be granted away by treaty."

Senator Swanson said that the Supreme Court of the United States in the Chinese exclusion cases held that Congress could repeal any provision of a treaty taking away the right of the United States to exclude foreigners.

"That Congress may violate the treaty," interrupted Senator Kellogg, "Congress can annul the treaty," said Senator Swanson.

"Congress may violate the treaty by denouncing it," said Senator Kellogg. "But has not the Supreme Court, time and time again, held that the right of foreign citizens to come to this country, to own real estate, to engage in business, to inherit real estate, may be legally fixed by treaty?"

Supreme Court Rulings

"The Supreme Court has held in the case of the Chinese exclusion treaty," said Senator Swanson, "that you could not make a covenant binding upon Congress with reference to the question of immigration."

"Is not the holding of the Supreme Court this," asked Senator Kellogg, "that a treaty is a supreme law of the land until set aside by act of Congress?"

"That is true," said Senator Swanson.

"Then a treaty would be valid which provided that foreign citizens may come to this country, until Congress shall set aside the treaty or violate it," said Senator Kellogg.

"If it should contain such a provision and Congress did not want them to come in, Congress could annul the treaty," said Senator Swanson.

"Suppose the council, in a dispute between the United States and Japan for illustration," said Mr. Kellogg, "should rule it was not a domestic question, pure and simple, but it was an international question in which Japan was interested, what would be the remedy of the United States?"

"It would be absolutely a domestic question and so held by every nation," said Senator Swanson.

"Suppose the council should hold to the contrary?" persisted Senator Kellogg.

"The council could not perpetrate an absolute fraud," said Senator Swanson. "The Senator knows well it is an absolute fraud in a court to make a fraudulent decision, and clearly such a decision is not binding. If the contention that the world has held up to this time that immigration, though immigration is not named in the covenant, is solely a domestic question, then I have no doubt the Council would so properly find."

Discussion of Article X

"I have no doubt that immigration, the tariff laws, coastwise traffic, duties, and all those things are purely domestic questions in which no foreign country should have any concern or at least any right to interfere," said Senator Kellogg.

Senator Swanson said he thought those questions were absolutely excluded from consideration of the league.

"If that is the opinion of the Senator then there is no objection to the Senate so stating, is there?"

"I will express my opinions on the reservations when I see them," said Senator Swanson.

Taking up Article X, Senator Kellogg asked Senator Swanson if it was his opinion that the recommendations of the council as to the means of carrying out Article X are to be merely advisory and not to be binding upon this country.

"They are advisory and binding on the conscience and fair dealing and honesty of this country," replied Senator Swanson.

"But are they legally binding under this treaty?" persisted Senator Kellogg.

"I do not think they are legally binding," said Senator Swanson. "There is no use of advising anyone to act legally. A judge does not do so; the law does not advise; a judge enters a decree."

Kitt Pittman, Democrat, Senator from Nevada, then asked Senator Kellogg:

"Is the Senator of the opinion that the contract could be changed by reservation as well as by amendment?"

"A contract cannot be changed by reservation or amendment without the consent of the other parties of the contract for it," said Senator Kellogg.

Effect of Reservations
If reservations in the resolution were adopted by the Senate in conflict

with any of the terms of the treaty it would then not be a ratification of the present treaty, would it?"

"I think the treaty would be ratified subject to that condition, which would be accepted by each of the other countries if they saw fit to do so," said Senator Kellogg.

"But it would be a change of the contract if it were inconsistent with it," asked Senator Pittman.

"That would depend upon what the reservation was," said Senator Kellogg.

"I say if the reservation were inconsistent with any term of the treaty it would be a change to that extent of the treaty, would it not?" asked Senator Pittman.

"If the reservation changes any of the substantial terms of the treaty," replied Senator Kellogg, "it is a change as to this country and of course can be objected to by any other country and must either be directly or tacitly accepted by that country."

"In other words," said Senator Pittman, "if there is any change in any of the terms of the treaty by reservation, just as well as by amendment, then it is such a change of the contract that we entered into by the negotiators that it must go back to the other negotiators for their consent."

Senator Kellogg said that any amendments would have to be accepted by the other parties if they changed a contract in the treaty.

Decision as to Language

"If the language of the contract is changed," said Senator Pittman, "it is not for the party changing it to determine its effect, but the other party to the contract has the right always to determine its effect. If we change the language of this contract by amendment or reservation we may not think that the change of language constitutes any change of substance, and yet no matter what the change is the other contracting party must agree, as we agree, that it does not change the substance of the contract. Otherwise it is not a contract. In other words, there is not a reservation that we can place in this treaty that does not necessitate a re-negotiation and reconsideration by every contracting power."

"Does the Senator from Nevada mean to say," interjected A. B. Fall, Republican, Senator from New Mexico, "that if this treaty were drawn in any shape that we choose to draw it, and changed in every line, changed in substance in every substantial provision of it, and it is then deposited by the President of the United States in Paris, and acted upon by any one of the other nations that it would not be binding upon that nation?"

"This matter is of too vital importance to this country as well to the rest of the world for us to have any defining our understandings," said Senator Pittman. "We are not going to be bound by this treaty until we know that the nations with whom we assume obligations are also bound. That is the only thing the President of the United States will accept. That is the only thing the Senate of the United States has the right to accept."

Senator Pittman and Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Democrat, Senator from Nebraska, engaged Senator Fall in a colloquy as to whether the people of the United States want the League of Nations. Senator Hitchcock read numerous petitions favoring the league, and Senator Fall said that he would show that the people did not want the league, in a speech at some future time.

Senator Fall also announced that he would deliver a speech in the Senate within a few days, showing from one of Senator Hitchcock's own speeches in the Senate that the Carnegie Foundation, which Senator Hitchcock assumed as a "pacifist" organization, furnished the financial support of the League to Enforce Peace, which is conducting a nation-wide propaganda in favor of the League of Nations.

FRENCH BILL WOULD HELP SHOPKEEPERS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
PARIS, France (Monday)—Mr. Etienne Clementel, minister of commerce, has introduced in the Chamber of Deputies a bill providing for the opening of credit for 100,000,000 francs in favor of the small shopkeepers, manufacturers and workmen, whose businesses have been destroyed, or who have been placed out of work, by reason of war.

Mr. Clementel, in introducing the bill said the small shopkeepers were in a more difficult position than any other demobilized class. The means of livelihood has disappeared as well as custom. The chamber had already voted 12,000,000 francs toward a people's bank. A great effort was being made by the chambers of commerce prefects to meet the need of the personnel, and already seven people's banks were established and 38 were being organized.

The bill provided that each cover 12 years, if necessary, and amount to 25,000 francs. It was adopted by the chamber.

PLOT IN FINLAND DISCOVERED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—The Finnish police have discovered a plot to explode large stocks of ammunition at Helsinki and Viborg and murder General Mannheim by blowing up his residence. Several ring leaders have been arrested and the police have also seized numerous maps and reports from spies which were destined to be sent to Russia to facilitate the attack on Finland.

HONOR FOR GENERAL ALLENBY

LONDON, England (Saturday)—Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, commander of the British forces that took Jerusalem in 1917, is one of a large number of British officers awarded the American distinguished service medal, according to a list published today in the official Gazette.

LEAGUE OPPONENTS PUT ON DEFENSIVE

Presence of President Wilson in Washington Cements All Factions Favoring Ratification—Republican Plan Unformed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Last night, after the first day of official consideration of the treaty of peace with Germany and the League of Nations covenant, found the Republican Senate entirely on the defensive.

The Administration forces claim the situation as "entirely satisfactory from the point of view of those who want the document adopted without amendment or reservation."

The day opened with high hopes in the opposition ranks, but frequent conferences and cloak-room councils failed to develop anything like a plan of campaign calculated to secure the support of the entire opposition. On the other hand, President Wilson took part in the fight in person. He was in communication with his lieutenants in the Senate, and the effect of his presence in the White House was clearly visible in the increased morale of his supporters.

The developments of the first day of the Senate's consideration of the treaty was as follows:

1. The Republican Senate leaders tentatively agreed among themselves that they would seek to have "interpretative reservations" made to the treaty, instead of amendments that might send the document back to the other nations for acceptance.

2. The Foreign Relations Committee met to consider the treaty, but did not take it up.

3. President Wilson withdrew his offer to go before the Foreign Relations Committee at any time, but invited the members of the committee to call upon him at the White House.

4. The differences between the President and Senator Hitchcock were smoothed over and the Nebraska Senator resumed charge of the fight for the ratification of the treaty with out amendment.

5. The President gained votes in the Senate against any changes in the treaty by calling "doubtful" Democratic senators to the White House. When they left, they announced that they would oppose any reservations or amendments.

Republicans Silent

After the conferences yesterday, the Republican leaders of the Senate would not predict when they might agree upon a definite program in regard to the treaty.

George H. Moses, Senator from New Hampshire, who has had charge of the negotiations between the Republican senators, said that many of them still want the text of the treaty amended, while the majority of the Republican senators want reservations made in the ratifying resolution.

While the Republicans were conferring at the Capitol in the hope of getting together upon a program, Senator Hitchcock, ranking Democratic member of the Foreign Relations Committee, returned to Washington and pitched up his differences with the President.

As soon as Senator Hitchcock reached his office in the Senate Office Building, Senator Swanson of Virginia, who delivered the keynote speech for the President in the Senate, visited him. Senator Swanson recommended that Senator Hitchcock call President Wilson on the telephone and ask him what message he should deliver to the Foreign Relations Committee regarding the President's appearance before the committee.

Mr. Hitchcock Spokesman

The President and Senator Hitchcock talked very cordially over the telephone, and the President asked the Nebraska Senator to continue to lead the fight, both in the Foreign Relations Committee and on the floor of the Senate, against any changes in the treaty.

He told Senator Hitchcock that the latter should tell the Foreign Relations Committee that the President would be glad to receive the committee at the White House at any time they might wish to call and ask him about any provisions of the treaty. He provided the committee gave him 24 hours' notice. He asked Senator Hitchcock to call today and discuss the treaty. Senator Hitchcock accepted.

When the Foreign Relations Committee met, Senator Hitchcock gave the members the President's message.

The invitation was neither accepted nor discussed. After the committee meeting, the Republican senators declared that they believed it would be "lowering the dignity" of the committee to go to the White House. Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, called attention, however, to a rule of the Senate empowering the committee to hold official meetings in the White House if it desired.

Information Is Sought

While the question of placing the President on the witness stand before the committee was left undecided, the committee took the first steps toward securing detailed information regarding the treaty provisions. It adopted three resolutions, which were ordered reported to the Senate. They were as follows:

The La Follette resolution, asking the President to inform the Senate why Costa Rica was not permitted to sign the treaty, and why Nicaragua was permitted to threaten the invasion of Costa Rica.

The Borah resolution, asking the President to submit to the Senate a copy of any protest filed by members or officials of the American peace commission against the Shantung award, particularly a protest filed by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, on behalf of himself and Secretary Lansing and Henry White, all three of whom were delegates to the Peace Conference.

The Lodge resolution, amended, asking for copies of any treaty purporting to have been projected between Japan and Germany during the war.

Hiram W. Johnson, Republican, Senator from California, introduced a resolution in the committee calling for a stenographic report of all the proceedings of the Peace Conference relating to the treaty. The resolution follows:

Resolved, That the Foreign Relations Committee requests that there be transmitted to it:

"1. All drafts and forms of leagues of nations or relating to the League of Nations finally adopted and particularly the draft or a form of league of nations prepared and presented by the commissioners of the United States.

"2. All proceedings, arguments and debates relating to a League of Nations of the league finally adopted, and particularly the transcript of the stenographic reports relating to or concerning a league of nations; and all data of every kind used in or relating to the treaty of peace with Germany now pending."

Subsequently explaining his resolution, Senator Johnson said:

"I want this information already given, as the press dispatches indicate, by Clemenceau to the French Parliament, in order that we may have in hand the very fundamental information upon which intelligently to act."

STATES' STANDING ON ANTHONY AMENDMENT

The record of the states of the Union on the issue of ratification of the Federal Suffrage Amendment is as follows:

Number necessary to carry amendment, 36.
Number that stand in favor, 11.
Number that stand against, 0.
Number needed of those yet to vote, 25.

States that have ratified, with date:
ILLINOIS—June 10, 1919.
WISCONSIN—June 10, 1919.
MICHIGAN—June 10, 1919.
KANSAS—June 16, 1919.
NEW YORK—June 16, 1919.
OHIO—June 16, 1919.
PENNSYLVANIA—June 24, 1919.
MASSACHUSETTS—June 25, 1919.
TEXAS—June 27, 1919.
IOWA—July 2, 1919.
MISSOURI—July 3, 1919.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
ROME, Italy (Sunday)—Tommaso Tittoni, Italy's Foreign Minister, addressed the Italian Chamber on Friday.

Mr. Tittoni Returns to Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Tommaso Tittoni, Foreign Minister and head of the Italian peace delegation, returned to Paris today after conferences in Rome. He was accompanied by Senators Ferrais and Scialoja.

JOINT ACTION ADVOCATED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—At a meeting at the House of Commons, yesterday, of cooperative unions, the parliamentary committee of the trade union congress and Parliamentary Labor Party resolved to take joint action at the parliamentary and local elections and a committee was appointed to work out details.

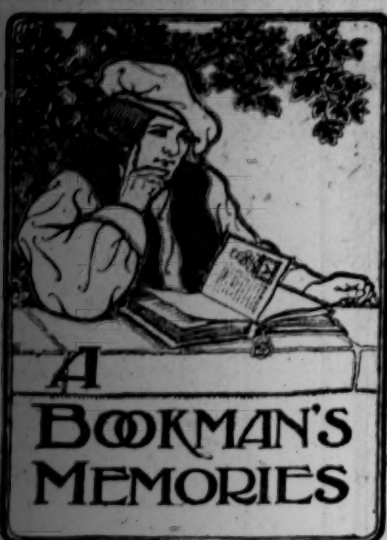
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J. C. Snaith

It is possible for an author's books to be well known, and he himself quite unknown. This, undoubtedly, is the right way for an author to conduct himself. Often, ultimately, this way pays better than the way of publicity.

I know nothing about John Collis Snaith outside his books. Do you? I am a little curious. He does not help my curiosity. In "Who's Who," the biographies of which are written by the subjects themselves, there is a list of a dozen of his works. Printed before that list is his biography in three words—*Writer of fiction.* At the end of the list is his address, "Care of John Murray." This is biography "boiled"; this is a shining example of the modesty of authorship.

Readers of books are the best advertisers of books. They talk; they carry the good tidings of a good book. Fourteen years ago a certain painter, to whom a book is usually a bore, began to bewilder his friends with praise of Snaith's "Broke of Covenant." So insistent was his commendation, in the fishing village frequented by painters where he lived, that a dozen people acquired "Broke of Covenant." I was among the twelve, and was delighted with the spirit and wisdom of the tale.

Three years ago a daughter of my acquaintance gave, as a Christmas present, to a mother of my affection a copy of "The Sailor" by Snaith. "Why did you choose that?" I asked. "Because," answered the daughter, "I like it better than any other book." I borrowed "The Sailor" from the mother and was much interested and entertained.

John Collis Snaith continued to remain, so far as I was concerned, in complete retirement. His books circulated; he hid. This summer every one who skims the book columns of the newspapers, was aware that a new novel by J. C. Snaith called "The Undeclared" was receiving a "good press." Every reviewer was pleased. Some were enthusiastic. Not one had anything unkind to say, a sign that it is a real book, striking a human note.

I have a friend who does not read much; he has not the time; but he buys the notable books of the day, and arranges them upon his shelves, purposing to read them during his vacation which, of course, he never does. From his shelves on Independence Day I withdrew "The Undeclared," and, it being a holiday, carried it home and began to read. I perused half of it without stirring, oblivious to time, so that I was surprised when, at half past 6 appeared the companion who had arranged to accompany me to the Victory Celebration in the Stadium of the College of the City of New York. "What," I cried, "is it half past 6 already?"

A summer night, a daffodil sky, and nearly 20,000 people in that vast Stadium! I sat on one of the topmost stone benches upon which the sun had been blazing all day, and in my hand was "The Undeclared" for there would be a long tram-ride home. The book killed itself to the Victory Celebration in the Stadium. Each was an expression of the undefeated; each was an aspect of victory, the one a whirlwind of rejoicing, the other a still small voice of thankfulness. When a company of marines marched into the arena, and the audience shouted, and the boy scouts saluted, and the nurses waved handkerchiefs, I rejoiced with them, for is there anywhere a finer sight than marines in their light yellow marching kit? They moved like one man; their faces were indistinguishable as they marched to the waiting pride of Sousa's "The Stars and Stripes Forever." As I watched them, symbols of the Victory of Right, I clutched the book-closer, and thought of a character in its pages, one private, afterward-Corp. William Hollis, who passed from defeat to victory, who came through the war—undefeated.

This literature may be allied to life. The Parent and the Book were one, working toward one end. There was time to reflect, for the proceedings included speeches. In the book there is a speech that is the right kind of speech, but the addresses at the Victory Parade were the wrong kind. Eminent gentlemen declaimed the obvious; I know it was the obvious because the speeches were reported at length in the next day's papers, and I am sure that there was not one person in that vast audience who heard one word. The 20,000 fanned themselves and cheered; they cheered vociferously, wildly, because they wanted the speeches to end and Tchaikovsky's "1812" overture to begin. But the eminent speakers thought it was their story that was being cheered. So they spread themselves, amplified their periods, whereupon the audience cheered louder than ever. It was almost amusing. And while the torrent of words rushed forth in dumb show I read the speech that the Mayor of Blackhampton makes on page 283 of "The Undeclared." It was a great occasion. Usually he was a facile speaker, but for a special reason his powers threatened to desert him now. He recovered himself, and at last slowly and grimly the great voice boomed out. "Ladies and gentlemen, there are those who think they can down the Anglo-Saxon race, but"

—slight pause—"they don't know what they are under-takin'—"

Through the long tram-ride home I read "The Undeclared," hanging to a strap, startled by the explosion of fireworks, disquieted by the size and threat of the mobs that thronged the streets; but "The Undeclared" kept me cool and content. Such is the power of literature. That night, the hottest night of the year, unwilling to sleep, I finished "The Undeclared."

Then, the time being 2 a. m., I reflected on the potency of the modern novel, when it is a mere story—it is a mere story; but a novel like "The Undeclared" carries more than the brisk and entertaining tale. It takes the place of the exhortation, the sermon, not explicitly but implicitly. This story, true to life, and quite credible, tells the effect of the stress of war upon a group of quite ordinary people. Some come through it purified and strengthened, others remain as they are. It is just life, and the difference between a novel of this kind and the sermon is this: The sermon teaches through dialectic, the novel teaches through characterization. Good characterization always convinces. The characters in "The Undeclared" act and evolve because they belong to life; they are selected from life and organized into a pattern which becomes a work of art.

In fiction the episode is easy to state, the coherent whole is hard to relate. There are some novelists who, starting from the episode of Liz and Polly, could build into a coherent whole, a work of art. Do you know the episode?

It happened in London during an air raid. Polly was conductor of a motor-bus which had just emerged from the zone upon which the bombs were falling. As the bus rushed out of the area another bus approached going toward the danger zone, and in the conductor Polly recognized a friend. As the buses flashed past each other she shouted, "Stick it, Liz," and Liz shouted back, "You bet!"

Problem: To create the lives of Liz and Polly from their action and those few quick words. I think "Stick it, Liz" episode should come at the end of the volume.

ATLANTIC CITY AND ITS WAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey—The girl who, when she was asked what she thought of the ocean from the Atlantic City point of view, after having traveled the length of the board walk, replied, "Oh, I forgot to look at the ocean!" had a more common experience than is generally admitted. Most of the persons who walk or are trundled in chairs along the walk stare only at other persons or in the shop windows.

If one cares for shops, there are few places where one can indulge in an orgy better than along the seven-mile-long board walk, or rather in "window shopping," for the windows are the shops, very much as the walk is Atlantic City. There are the branches of familiar shops in New York and other cities and there are the shops peculiar to resorts, and they extend in unbroken array, with never a "To Let" sign displayed the entire length of the walk.

Ball Rolling and Duck Shooting

Immense Japanese offer balls to roll, with a tawdry prize if they by chance drop into specified holes, or guns to shoot at mechanical ducks. Many who can resist the lure of temptingly displayed wares find it difficult not to yield to these childlike pleasures. The fakirs who offer to translate the significance of bumps on the cranium or to read thoughts or to reveal mysteries to the credulous, curious or naive, give to their dens an oriental air of mystery.

Confectioners offer "salt water taffy" and vendors of orange-ade guarantee it from "our own California groves." All signs are hyperbolic. One restaurant announces itself, "The eating place of the world." A high-priced novelty shop proclaims, "The best of everything in Paris and London direct to us." An enormous pier devoted to freakish amusements bears a sign reading, "The Birth of a Nation." There is nothing to do in Atlantic City but to spend money, is the belief of the majority who visit it, and commercialization is over everything from the multiplying hotels with their mounting rates to the rows and rows of houses, with rooms and apartments to let; from wheeled chairs to jitneys; from the high-priced wares in the pretentious shops to the opportunities to throw money away in petty gambling.

A City of Convention Goers

But, when one has generalized thus, his eye will fall upon hundreds of earnest-looking men and women wearing badges and evidently bent on serious business. What are they doing here? They are those who come to conventions. Thousands come for that purpose every season—church workers or members of sporting fraternities; prohibitionists or "boozers"; welfare workers or men devoted to self-interest; members of bankers' associations or of labor organizations; politicians or those who oppose the intrusion of politics into other institutions.

Why do they all come to Atlantic City?

"Where else can you find an auditorium at the end of a pier, jutting right out into the ocean with the breezes blowing from the four quarters of heaven?" said a delegate.

Another one added, "It's the only place I know where you can combine business and pleasure, and do justice to both, in the summer time."

A man whose business had kept him in Atlantic City for about three years was asked what kind of a place it was to live in.

"Fine for the first three or four months," he replied. "After that one begins to realize that there's nothing but the air and the board walk. That's why I'm hoping to be ordered away."

On the other hand, many women of

the class who used to live in the hotels and pensions of Europe before the war have settled down with greater or less contentment in Atlantic City and, although they talk vaguely of going to Europe sometime, most of them will probably continue to prolong their stay here indefinitely.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed, but the editor must retain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 786)

How to Help Water Lines

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

My attention has been directed to the editorial which appeared in your issue of June 4, 1919, entitled "Government should keep waterways," and as one interested in the successful development of our inland waterways, I wish to thank you for the splendid exposition of the possibilities of the waterways.

There is only one point on which I cannot agree with you, and that is your suggestion that the government should retain possession of the water lines now controlled by them and so operate same as to compete with the railroads both in the matter of service and rates. I believe that the present example of government operation of the railroads demonstrates that neither railroad lines nor navigation companies can be operated as efficiently or as economically by the government as under private ownership. Particularly is this true of the water lines.

Experience in recent years has demonstrated conclusively that a great deal of the success of the water lines depends upon personal management. There are so many changes occurring from day to day that only by keeping in closest touch with the business can the water lines be successfully and profitably operated. With railroad companies, it is somewhat different, their organization and the conduct of its business can be standardized and when changes are necessary, there is usually time for deliberate consideration. This is certainly not the case in the conduct of the navigation companies.

The writer believes that if certain necessary legislation is enacted, to safeguard the water lines, that they can, under private ownership, be conducted successfully, and in addition to handling a large amount of the commerce of the country act as supplementary parts of the entire transportation scheme. The most important protection which the federal law should guarantee is that, where water lines participate in through rates, with rail carriers, they be given equitable divisions. There are scarcely any water lines which have had sufficient port to port traffic all year to pay expenses, and a certain amount of through rail and water traffic is absolutely necessary. The present practice is for rail lines to establish through water and rail rates, but to allow the water lines such low divisions that the transportation expense is scarcely met, with the result that most water lines fight shy of this through traffic.

It has been suggested that the water lines be placed under the control of the Interstate Commerce Commission with the necessity of having to file their local port to port rates with the commission. This would be a mistake, as frequently the expenses change so rapidly that rates have to be advanced, and if a water line has first to petition the Interstate Commerce Commission for permission to increase its rates and then run the risk of having the increased rates suspended for 120 days thereafter, while the commission is looking into the reasonableness of them, the water line is liable to have to suspend operation. There are a few more changes which could be made in the federal laws and if these are attended to, I believe the country would see a revival of inland navigation which would be great as that of 50 years ago. It is becoming evident that there is more tonnage in the United States than the railroads can hope to take care of and for that reason every navigable stream should be developed to its utmost limits and if the prominent newspapers of the country will get behind this movement and feature it, I am sure that the country will be greatly benefited.

(Signed) R. A. HISCANO,
General manager, Catskill Evening Line,
New York City, New York, June 21, 1919.

(No. 800)

Daylight Saving a Good Law

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Have read with interest your editorial in issue of 30th ultimo, "Attack on Daylight Saving." Certain citizens of Atlanta have worked hard to create a sentiment in favor of repealing that law but failed. The fact is, that it has proved to be one of the very best laws passed by Congress as a war measure, and is so good for all time that it should never be repealed if the right exists in the Congress to leave it as a permanent measure. I hope your most excellent paper will continue its good work in keeping the people posted.

(Signed) JOSEPH S. COOK,
Atlanta, Georgia, June 2, 1919.

SCHOOLS FOR RETURNED MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—In response to the demand of hundreds of returned soldiers for opportunities to better their education, the Legislature in Utah has created a commission to work under the direction of the superintendent of state instruction in providing night schools for returned servicemen. This commissioner will begin his duties in September.

A PLAY AND AN AUDIENCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Just a few brilliant colors carefully bestowed, some good architecture and unusual lighting; once or twice even a breath of the Florentine Renaissance, and then as the doors opened and the matinee audience poured into the hot June sunshine: "How tremendously artistic!" "What perfect settings!" "Wasn't the acting marvelous?" "Such a splendid play! so strong!" "I wouldn't have missed it for worlds!"

Tremendously artistic! The words beat time to the playgoer's feet as he made off to the nearest elevated station, and the sun and the traffic began to drum the hectic horror of the thing out of his memory.

"Tremendously artistic! 'Was it?' he wondered, repeating the words to himself. "Could it possibly be? Can art, the art that paints great pictures and carves great statues, that expresses great sentiments and writes great poetry, can the same kind of art appear here to barb the bestial and to ride the nightmare?"

Effect of Glamour

The colors and the costumes, not to speak of the fine-acting, had done that. Take them away, make the play the drab and dismal thing it really was and not a member of the audience would have stayed in the theater for ten minutes and art got the credit for it all. Good as bad, precious or base, so long as there is color, form, and expression, and a dash of mystery, they call it art and suffer the consequences gladly.

The playgoer wondered whether any kind of a prophet in the artistic wilderness would ever cry so that people could hear that art was only art when it glorified, when you felt better and lived better because of it, and have done with the notion that the colors of vice and the forms of villainy have any more to do with art than twice two have with five!

"Perhaps he is here now," he thought, "perhaps there are lots of them trying to make themselves heard," and then his train roared along the platform and he took his seat and refuge in his paper.

But late that evening down by the river when the last of the sunset flared across the Fallsides, and the lights of the yachts gleamed red and green against the blackness of the further shore, he thought it all over again—the red and the green had given him the cue. The play had been called "The Jest." It had come from Italy, and it was the talk of the town. Benvenuto Cellini between covers wasn't enough; they wanted him in color and in person.

Benvenuto Cellini Again

The first act, the playgoer thought, had almost been convincing. The young artist, emerald and exquisite entering through the great folding doors, fresh from his madonnas, very nearly appealed to him with his pitiful tale of his sufferings at the hands of his enemies. But it didn't last long. Revenge was the only motive of the action; the revenge of the weak against the strong, the physically afraid against the physically fearless, the sinuous against the bestial. It developed horribly with a bad attack of bathos in the third act, and so on to the end, when murder, madness, and vice danced a tarantella of triumph, and the curtain fell for the last time upon the achievement of four acts and three hours without a redeeming sentiment or a simple smile.

The play being impossible, the playgoer had studied the audience. A high summer afternoon outside and yet every seat in that sweltering gloom was full and many more were standing at the back to watch a play about which he could think of nothing more enthusiastic to say than that outside the so-called artistic setting, it was sex melodrama of the worst kind, in some few cases extremely well acted and in others indifferently.

The good Italian loves melodrama; he, at any rate, has no use for the consistently cheerful. Not even the privileged movie must smile too long at a time in Italy. There must be decent intervals for tears and tragedy.

National Viewpoints

"The Jest" was Italian to the core and did not seem to suffer unduly from the translation, and the difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon point of view struck the playgoer as never before. It had no lighter shades than a poisonous brilliancy, and rose to no greater heights than the dagger's point. The occasional sardonic mockings of Neri were worse than his habitual blasphemy, and the fawning pleasantries of the Nurse more sickly than either. The audience wasn't Italian, and so far as the playgoer could fathom it, the Barrymores, and the Barrymores alone, filled their minds—they had come to see them, and nothing else mattered, not even the orchestra.

There was an orchestra somewhere, probably trying to create Medicean atmosphere, but only a rare treble note could be heard. The babble of voices rose and fell like the sea; not until the curtain was fully up did it cease and it broke out again before it touched the stage at the act's end. If what was near at hand was a sample it hadn't much to do with the play, good, bad, or indifferent, and villainy and vice didn't seem to impress it. It was mostly about shopping; the purchase of a new bathing suit—"the cutest thing you ever saw, my dear"—preparations for the country or the seaside came next; then new pairs of shoes and gloves and the lunch before the play, and only now and then, as if to give a reason for the seat that was under them, he could hear, "Isn't the acting marvelous?"

It may have been relief, this chatter, or it may have been indifference; the playgoer wasn't sure. They laughed gratingly at the Nurse when he wanted to shudder, but he thought

it was indifference all the same. He felt indifferent himself after the first ten minutes. If you tear emotion to tatters and not pieces in the first act, there are no rags left for the second, and not a single tatter for the third—to say nothing of the fourth—and something must crack somewhere. Something did here, and it was the third act. Neri chained to the column was undergoing what Stalky would have called "moral suasion" in large doses; doses so large as to be overdoses, and overdoses are bathos.

The Adelphi melodrama—the Anglo-Saxon kind is one thing and the Italian—the "Jest" kind—is another. The Adelphi may have villains galore and a plethora of villainy to keep them busy, but there must also be a persecuted hero and heroine not to speak of red-nosed, cockney comedy.

Sorts of Melodrama

This was a proper balance and the healthy minded audience could endure the machination of the villain and his humor, in view of his certain dissolution and his victim's triumph. But what would have happened if they had all been villains, and just one of them had triumphed because of his superior cleverness—the playgoer thought that the play wouldn't last more than a week.

It was just like that with "The Jest," there wasn't a soul in it, high or low, who had the slightest claim on your sympathy after the first twenty minutes. There were all the colors of the rainbow and all the riches of the Renaissance, and yet while you might enjoy the Adelphi as an experience you bolted from "The Jest" and gulped the Broadway dust like sea air, and felt better for it.

The river was a silver sheet, the last glow had died out of the north, and the playgoer turned toward home. "It isn't art," he muttered as he went up the hill, "it is a horrible counterfeit."

AN ABLE ITALIAN EXECUTIVE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In the autumn of 1917, it was announced that the Marquess Cosimo de Medici and his brother Averardo would sell the contents of the Medici archives on Feb. 4, 1918, in London. The MSS. had taken five years to classify and catalogue, a work which had been accomplished by the historian, Mr. Roland Tyler. Owing to the intervention of the Italian Government, the sale was postponed; and certain political documents in the collection were transferred to the Italian archives.

The remainder of the documents, which are some of the most historically interesting that have ever found their way into an auction room, were finally put up for sale at Christie's, on May 26 of the present year, and sold for the sum of £1155. They were bought by Mr. Abbot for Mr. Gordon Selfridge. Outside those possessed by the Italian National Collection, there exist hardly any letters written by Lorenzo the Magnificent; yet here there are collected 166—not merely autograph, but holograph letters, written in Lorenzo's beautiful and flowing style. The collection further includes letters from nearly all the chief members of the Medici family and many European sovereigns. The earliest document is a deed gift, from Piero di Petronio, written in 1484, of a fourth part of his estate to the Church of St. Barnabas at Gamungno. There are letters from the Marquess of Este, Charles VIII of France, Lodovico Sforza, Caterina Sforza, Cosimo I, all the grand dukes of Tuscany, Cardinal Richelieu, and many others. It is, in fact, the most remarkable collection of Renaissance letters which has come to light.

A Juggler of Principalities

The majority of the letters from Lorenzo the Magnificent are addressed to his ambassador, Pietro Alamanni, who was first of all at Milan, and afterward at Rome. There are also a number of Alamanni's answers; the earliest of Lorenzo's letters is dated 1489. In the later letters of Alamanni to Lorenzo's son, Piero, he discloses the invasion of Italy by Charles VIII of France, and the fall of Piero, in 1494.

Machiavelli has said of the achievement of Charles of France, in overthrowing that wonderful balance

of power in the peninsula, which it had been Lorenzo's genius to preserve, that he "conquered Italy with a piece of chalk." How masterly and how vigilant was the statecraft of Lorenzo is quickly discerned from these letters to his ambassador. Ludovico Sforza was no match for him, nor indeed was Pope Innocent; while he kept the affairs of Italy within the control of his own strategy, he bent his great energy and diplomatic skill to a preservation of good relations with France, to the end of keeping the French out of Italy. When the reins of government which he had held so wisely and so firmly were placed in less competent hands, Italy, disunited, was an easy prey to the ambitions of France.

His Many-Sided Character

The letters from Lorenzo, written and sometimes duplicated less there should be any likelihood of one being lost by the way, show with what detail he entered into the duties of his public servants, and how minute were his orders to them to carry out his designs. His instructions were often four or five folios long in length. It was his habit to write about 5000 words a day on state matters; yet he found time, as well, to take a profound interest in art and literature, and to entertain widely and with great munificence.

In the letters written to Alamanni when in Rome, the determined policy of Lorenzo, which he believed could alone preserve Italy from civil war and so from foreign intervention—namely his wish to maintain friendly relations with the Pope—is constantly emphasized. It was his object, wherein he succeeded, to obtain a cardinal's hat for his younger son, Giovanni; though whether, by this, he hoped one day to unite the Court of Florence with the Papacy, history does not relate. It was a scheme which would certainly have appealed to a man of his gigantic energy and ambitions; not only for his own family, but for the unification of Italy.

Lorenzo's was a great and uncompromising autocracy, and though the Florentine Council of State, the "Otto di Pratica," existed to manage the country's affairs, it discreetly made no effort to interfere with Lorenzo's actions. "Whoever opposes me, who I may be," he once said in a moment of national crisis, "let him be set down as an enemy of his country." The Florentines bowed meekly to the challenge, and came instantly to heel. The confidence they placed in him was justified; he never abused it for personal or for petty reasons. And, if no other evidence were forthcoming than these 166 letters written from the ruler of a powerful State to one in his country's employ, they would suffice to show the greatness of his patriotism.

Italian or Florentine?

Apart from his sagacity and his wide grasp of public affairs, his steady judgment shows how he sought always to preserve the honor and integrity of Florence while assisting Italy as a whole to preserve her unity. He lived in an era of intrigue, and he did not escape its temptations, but his purpose, was in the main, disinterested and reliable; his friends could always count upon him, while those were alone his enemies whom he regarded as the enemies of his country. Not the least interesting side of Lorenzo's character—which combined such extraordinary talents and powers of achievement—was his attitude to his own people. Despite the pressure of great public duties, no member of his large family was neglected; his interest in them, his affection and ambitions for them, were unfailing, and, while it is true that he used his influence to obtain what he deemed to be to their worldly advantage, it was never at the expense either of the country's good or of their own happiness.

ON RESUSCITATING HEBREW

From the Minneapolis Journal

When the Zionists shall have gathered in Palestine from the ends of the earth, they will find themselves, in spite of their common blood, a polyglot people. Yiddish, which is the nearest approach to a common language among people of Hebrew descent, is predominantly German in vocabulary and greatly so in form. Less than one-third of its words are non-German, and of these, there are more of Slavic and Rumanian origin than of Hebrew. The Hebrew element has been retained chiefly to perpetuate the rites of the church and the history of the Fathers in Russia.

Of Yiddish there are three chief varieties, Lithuanian, Polish and Southern, all having a base of Medieval German. Out of these three another quite pronounced variety is developing in America. Palestine, it is hoped, will act as a clearing house, so that from these variant forms of speech the Hebrew schools may formulate a workable twentieth century language on the basis of the classic Hebrew. Classic Hebrew is taught in the primary schools of Palestine today and is said to give promise of becoming the workaday tongue of the Jewish colonists.

But this remains to be proved. Classic Hebrew is one of the three great dead languages, but it is just as dead as Greek and Latin. Possibly a dead language may be brought to life by bookmen or by edicts; but as yet it has never been done. A language is in a most vital sense a thing of today. The things of yesterday are thrown away today. New experiences bring new vocabularies, new ways of thinking.

The primitive language of the heart and of the body can be expressed to the full today in the tongue that the boy David used in the sheep pasture. "I love you, mother," can be said in Hebrew, in Latin, in Greek, and in Sanskrit, as well as in English. Essays may be written and sermons preached in all these dead languages. Milton wrote excellent Latin. But he talked English at the home table. Jesus of Nazareth discussed with the doctors in Hebrew, but he spoke Aramaic with his mother and his brethren. Even at that day, the Hebrew language was alive only in educational centers.

Language is the vehicle of thought; and the tongue which can most quickly and clearly put that thought across between buyer and seller, between thinker and inquirer, is the language that will prevail. Languages are alive because they have kept up with the march of thought and events; and those that have not are dead.

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THOUSANDS VIEW VICTORY PARADE

Marshal Joffre Leads Allied and American Troops in March Through Paris—Monument Under the Arc de Triomphe

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

PARIS, France (Monday)—The Victory Day parade of Allied and American troops through Paris today started about 8 a. m. Marshal Joffre led the marching troops, the mistake about his position in the line having been rectified yesterday. He was followed by Marshal Poch.

Today The Monitor publishes the following statement by Marshal Joffre: "I have never been fond of pageantry and honors. My delight was always in work and science, but I understand that the ceremony which Paris is going to see is looked forward to by all with enthusiasm. I shall be happy to be in it. My old soldier's heart will beat in sympathy with the soldiers and the crowds. Confidence gave us victory. Let us have confidence."

The eve of Victory Day witnessed remarkable scenes in the streets of Paris. The interest of the whole city was fixed on the monument to the fallen soldiers of the great war standing under the Arc de Triomphe. At the right, the effect of the great fires, blazing in enormous vases around the cenotaph and lighting up the vast surrounding crowds, was extraordinary.

Many Tributes of Flowers

So enormous was the concourse of people, it was next to impossible to keep the way clear for the ministerial carriages and Mr. Clemenceau had difficulty in reaching the arch. Accompanied by General Mordaq and Mr. Stephen Pichon, Louis Loucheur and André Tardieu, the Premier approached the monument and placed a wreath with numerous other tributes of flowers brought by soldiers of many nations. Wherever Mr. Clemenceau goes, he is greeted with cheers and shouts of "Vive Père La Victoire!"

PARIS, France (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—The triumphal march of allied and American troops through Paris on Bastille Day began at 8 o'clock this morning. The weather was brilliant, being more like October than midsummer.

Guns began firing at minute intervals as Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic, placed a wreath at the foot of the cenotaph at the Arc de Triomphe. Other wreaths were laid here by Mr. Clemenceau, a French soldier, a French sailor, an Alsatian girl, a girl from Lorraine and Colonel Edmund Gros, the last in tribute to members of the Lafayette Escadrille.

Marshal Joffre Passes Under Arch

Marshal Joffre, the victor of the first battle of the Marne, passed under the Arc de Triomphe at 8:45 o'clock. He rode alone. Behind him came Marshal Foch, the commander-in-chief of the allied forces during the final campaign of the conflict. A storm of applause greeted the two marshals as they passed the President's stand and moved down the avenue.

General Pershing and other American generals came next in line and were received with equal enthusiasm. Forty American organizations, soldiers and marines, were greeted by waving handkerchiefs and flags and cheers.

General Pershing rode at the head of the American troops which were separated from the French by a space of 300 yards. General Pershing's personal flag, a scarlet field with a row of four white stars, was displayed for the first time. It was borne by a sergeant riding directly behind the commander-in-chief.

The parade, which started from the Porte Maillot at 5:12 o'clock, at the signal given by trumpets, ended at the Place de la République, where the troops dispersed after passing before Marshal Foch and Marshal Joffre, who reached the end of the march at 10:15 o'clock.

Banquet at Palace of Ellysée

PARIS, France (Monday)—Raymond Poincaré, President of France, will give a banquet at the Palace of the Ellysée tonight in honor of the marshals, generals and admirals of France and the heads of the allied missions. At the table also will be 10 French soldiers picked from the French Army by Marshal Pétain. All the soldiers wear the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

BOLSHEVIST PARTISAN BANDS IN SIBERIA

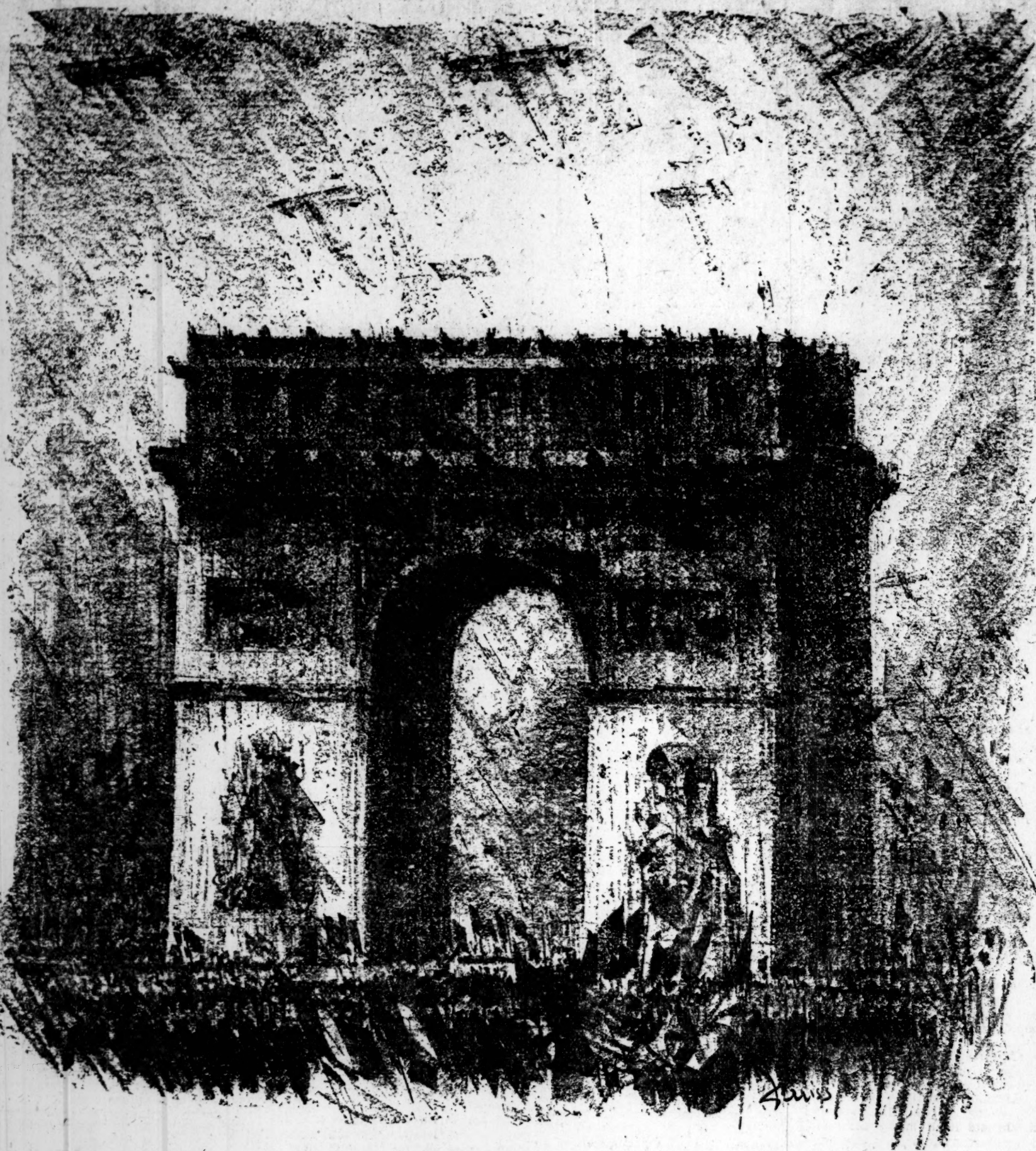
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Bolshevik wireless message claims that eight Bolshevik partisan bands are operating in the government of Tomsk, Siberia, five in the Yenisei Government, and four in the Krasnoyarsk district, besides others in Irkutsk.

Armistice Is Concluded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A Berlin wireless message announces the conclusion of an armistice between German-Austria and the Jugo-Slavs. The Jugo-Slavs evacuate Klagenfurt on Monday at 5 p. m., withdrawing behind the demarcation line. The German-Austrian protecting troops will then enter Klagenfurt. Economic negotiations will be commenced after evacuation.



An imaginative drawing made for The Christian Science Monitor by Hugh Ferriss.

ABYSSINIA SENDS PRESIDENT GIFTS

Envoys of Country Old in History Received at White House—Congratulations Presented on Victory Won Over Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the special mission to the United States from Abyssinia, the oldest independent Christian country in the world, were received at the White House yesterday by President Wilson, to whom they presented gifts of gold and ivory.

The Dedjazmach Nado, leader of the mission, delivered the following speech to the President:

"Your Excellency: We have the honor to be the first mission to America to present the congratulations of our country on your work with the Allies for the successful termination of the war with Germany.

"More than 5000 years have elapsed since the establishment of the Ethiopian Government. In the time of David and Solomon this government was well known. The Queen of Ethiopia, Macada, ruled over all Sheba at that time. She heard of King Solomon and came to listen to his wisdom and see the country, and as she returned to her own dominion, she proclaimed the religion of the living God. From that time until Constantine the Great, Ethiopia has believed in God according to the laws of the Old Testament.

In the time of Constantine, Ethiopia became Christian according to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and since that time has fought for her Christianity and independence against the surrounding Muhammadans and heathens.

"Undoubtedly Your Excellency knows more about the history of our race and religion than I am able to tell.

Commendation Expressed

"All the people of Ethiopia, knowing that the United States of America, after securely establishing her own importance, has taken upon herself the wonderful duty of assisting the Allies in gaining equal liberty and importance, rejoiced and praised the American people.

"We hope that the friendship with the United States that began during the reign of Emperor Menelik II, will continue and develop, and that commerce will be renewed and increased as a result of that friendship. This is the anxious desire of Her Majesty, our Empress, of the heir-apparent to the throne, and of all our people.

"We owe many thanks to all your kind officers, who received and treated

WASHINGTON COST OF LIVING INQUIRY

Senate Committee Favors Thorough Investigation of Expenses at the Capital—Comparison With Other Cities Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—With the undertaking of a thorough investigation into the reasons why Washington, formerly an inexpensive city in so far as living expenses were concerned, has climbed into the highest cost class, approved by the United States Senate yesterday, it is believed not only that something may be done to relieve conditions here, but that the inquiry may help to get at the root of the continuing rise in prices elsewhere.

The resolution reported favorably by the Senate committee on the District of Columbia authorized a subcommittee to investigate the costs in Washington, and to estimate the relative costs in other cities. It is the idea of Lawrence Y. Sherman, United States Senator from Illinois, chairman of the committee, that the investigation should include the subject of rents. At present this is somewhat restrained by the so-called Salsbury law, which prevented the raising of rents under certain conditions during the war, but which will soon become inoperative when it is expected there will be a great advance in this charge upon the incomes of residents of the District.

Arthur Capper, United States Senator from Kansas, one of the new members of the Senate, said in the course of discussion, that, while receiving telegrams from many of his constituents regarding the sharp decline in the price of cattle, he had been looking into the retail prices of meat and had found that they had kept up to the high level, and in some cases had been increased. The retailers, he thought, had in this way been profiteering, just as the packers had been in putting up the prices of hides, which was going to make shoes much more expensive—all this with low prices for cattle.

At the same time French soldiers are advised not to walk in Friedrichstrasse at night. The papers further state that no trouble has been caused by American and English soldiers, who show more restraint than French.

BERLIN PEOPLE URGED TO SHOW RESTRAINT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—A German wireless message states that a reward of 10,000 marks has been offered for information leading to the arrest of the individual who killed a French soldier in Friedrichstrasse, and Berlin papers call upon the people to exercise restraint and not allow themselves to be incensed by provocative acts of foreign soldiers.

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DECREE ISSUED ON RULE IN TRIPOLI

Italian Government Gives to Natives Equal Rights With Italians—Local Parliament Is to Have Large Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Italian Government has promulgated a decree giving to the natives of Tripoli equal rights with Italians, while maintaining their special rights and religious and social customs.

The decree also gives reasonable administrative autonomy, notably by means of a small local Parliament, deliberative and elected, side by side with the Governor and composed of citizens of all religions. This Parliament has full powers with regard to local laws, direct taxation and administrative provisions.

A government council, presided over by the Governor and made up of government officials and members elected by the local Parliament, expresses its opinion as to the choice of officials, which the Governor appoints direct to the post of regional commissioner, delegate for a locality and district agent. Deliberative and elective councils help these officials in the administration of regions, localities and districts. The municipal authorities also comprise representatives of the population.

Members of all religions are to have a notable part in the administration of justice.

SINCERITY SAID TO MARK CARSON SPEECH

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The British Navy and Army, including Canadians, Australians, Irish rifles, Irish fusiliers, Inniskillings, and English and Scottish regiments were present at Saturday's celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, according to the special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor in Belfast, and the feeling of the Orangemen was expressed in a liberal display of the Union Jack with the orange lily making a glorious clash of color in the sunlight.

Sir Edward Carson's speech was marked by honesty of purpose and deep sincerity was conveyed not only in his utterances but in his every movement while addressing the vast Ulster audience. "I will keep my covenant till death" was the keynote of the speech, a sentiment evidently echoed in the hearts of the audience.

Sir Edward showed clearly that there were two Irelands, a Protestant Ireland standing for King and country, and a Roman Catholic Ireland aiming at making Ireland a papal State.

In moving that the government be asked to repeal the Home Rule Act, Sir Edward repeated the pledge given in Ulster Hall when the act was put on the statute book, "If they attempt to revive it or put it into force, I will once more summon the provisional government and I will move that we repeal the Home Rule Bill, if nobody else does."

In conclusion Sir Edward said that he would have every man and woman in Ulster behind him and he believed when they appealed to the great British constituencies they would be with them to a man.

NATIONALIZATION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Monday)—A commercial committee of the Swedish Association in Petrograd reports that the Moscow Government has nationalized all commerce with foreign countries and established a very strict supervision over the transactions of all private firms, in many instances confiscating their stocks.

Reports state that some large Swedish stocks have been confiscated without any compensation being granted.

FAREWELL TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE

Robert Lansing Declares Courage Shown Will Carry the Nation Through Its Reconstruction

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Prior to his departure for Brest, Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, issued a statement tonight to the French press. It follows:

"May I, through the French press, bid an affectionate farewell to France and the French people and express my deep gratitude for all the courtesies they have shown me during the months I have been here. I return home with a deep sense of what France has suffered in the war, but with a still deeper conviction that the courage which brought her through to victory will carry her over the trying days of reconstruction.

"I think that I should say that a delay in the sailing of my steamer has brought my departure to the eve of that day so historic to France and which now is doubly consecrated by the first victory parade of the allied and associated powers.

"The temptation to remain is great, but imperative necessity prevents my doing so. The demands of peace, including the ratification of the treaty and the Franco-American agreement, and the expansion of the work of America's Department of Foreign Affairs to meet the new problems involved, are no less stern than those of war and I am sure that the French people, to whom I am deeply indebted, will appreciate better than many others the call of duty."

Mr. Lansing Sails for New York

BREST, France (Monday)—The steamship Rotterdam, with Robert Lansing, United States Secretary of State, on board, sailed for New York at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon. It was expected the ship would leave yesterday, but she was delayed in coaling.

AMBASSADOR TO GO TO OMSK

TOKYO, Japan (Monday)—(By The Associated Press)—Roland S. Morris, United States Ambassador to Japan, has left Tokyo for Omsk, the seat of the All-Russian Government, under instructions from Washington to report on conditions at Omsk.

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Carnegie Aug. 9
Carnegie Aug. 16
Royal George Aug. 30

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON

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NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and LONDON

Saxonia July 17

NEW YORK TO PLYMOUTH, HAVRE and SOUTHAMPTON

Royal George July 28

BOSTON TO GLASGOW

Scindia Aug. 16

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Columbia Aug. 23

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Salina Rates

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BANGOR, \$5.18

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Connections at Rockland for Bar Harbor, Brookline and intervening landings, every day except Mondays, beginning July 14 on Thursdays and Saturdays. 60¢ beginning next Monday.

JULY 21, sailings from Boston for Bangor every day except Sunday. State rooms and passage tickets must be purchased in advance.

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5 Trips A Week

YARMOUTH, N.S., \$8.64

Lv. Central Wharf, Mon., Tues., Thurs. and Fri. at 1 P. M.

All Tickets and Information—Wharf Offices, Tel. Fort Hill 4200 or City Office, 332 Washington St., Tel. Fort Hill 4222.

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STREET RAILWAYS
INQUIRY BEGINS

Government Commission Opens
Hearings Today in Effort to
Solve Problems Threatening
Systems of the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The federal electric railways commission appointed by President Wilson several months ago to study the street railways situation in the United States and make recommendations, will hold hearings in this city beginning today. The street railways management will be heard first, John H. Pardee, president of the American Electric Railway Association, appearing this morning. Later mayors and other municipal officials will be called, and the representatives of labor will have an opportunity to present their side.

The committee of 100, under the chairmanship of Gen. Guy E. Tripp, will present the railways' testimony, and has summoned financiers and others familiar with present-day transportation and financial problems. An attempt will be made to show that, owing to the exigencies of the war, the wages of railway employees were raised by the government as high as 100 per cent in some cases, and that the cost of operation generally increased, while no relief was afforded the company.

For the most part the street railways at the present time find themselves in a chaotic condition, and, in the attempt to work out better conditions, fares have been increased; but the companies still find themselves only temporarily relieved. It is the object of the commission to arrive at a solution which will be of permanent and national value.

Boston Elevated Deficit

Cities and Towns to Be Assessed to
Make Up the Amount

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The current issue has reached an acute stage in Greater Boston. With the rate of the Boston Elevated Railway Company's lines increased to 10 cents, it is now announced that, to make up the deficit of the road, \$4,000,000 will be assessed on the cities and towns served by the company, and must be paid by Nov. 15 next. Charles L. Burrill, State Treasurer, yesterday awarded \$5,000,000 Commonwealth bonds to a syndicate. Of this amount \$4,000,000 is in anticipation of the Elevated deficit, which is guaranteed by the act under which the State took control of the system.

The only apparent refuge of commuters now is threatened. The railways have been carrying passengers to stations near the city at a rate less than the Elevated fare, where commutation tickets were purchased, but it was learned yesterday, after a conference between Max Thelen, director of public service, with the Railroad Administration and the passenger agents of the Boston & Albany, Boston & Maine, and New York, New Haven & Hartford railroads, that an increase in passenger tariffs was being considered.

Public indignation over the situation is running high. Thousands are persisting in the boycott of the Elevated lines, and mass meetings of protest at the high rate have been held in several communities. Today a meeting will be held in Faneuil Hall, under the direction of Clarence W. Rowley, an attorney, who plans to introduce a resolution providing for taking over by the Commonwealth of the property of the Elevated and putting it in the hands of a corporation to be organized by the citizens of the State, with the condition that passengers be carried for a 5-cent fare. Mr. Rowley says that under a law passed last year by the Legislature, the trustees of the Elevated may continue to increase the fare by one cent every three months, if the line does not make expenses.

Revolt in Atlanta

High Rates Charged by Private Owners
of Public Utilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

ATLANTA, Georgia.—The Atlanta City Government, headed by the Mayor, James L. Key, is in open rebellion against the high rates being imposed upon the residents and home owners of this city by the private owners of the existing public utilities. A step looking toward relief was taken by the City Council on July 10, when it adopted a resolution requesting the Legislature, now in session, to amend the municipal charter to enable the city to acquire the existing properties of the Georgia Railway and Power Company, or to build its own lighting and street-car systems.

The Mayor, in a message to the council, presented figures purporting to show that the aggregate saving to consumers of lighting current and to street-car riders in a period of 30 years would, with accrued interest, enable the city to finance bonds for acquiring existing utilities or for erecting its own plants. Trolley fares were advanced in Atlanta from 5 to 6 cents last spring, while the maximum rate for electric current has recently been increased from 7 to 8 cents per kilowatt-hour.

"The tax falls heavily on the most important class of all customers, Atlanta homes," the Mayor declares. He points out that 1850 municipalities in the United States own their own light and power plants, and that Atlanta has twice voted in favor of municipal ownership of the utilities. "The people of our city have a right, both morally and legally, to relieve themselves of the financial burdens imposed upon

them by speculation in public utilities," Mr. Key asserts. "These properties are different from a store, a factory, or a home. They are not private. They derive their value from the permission given by the city and State to use property which belongs to the public as a matter of law, a privilege which the constitution expressly provides is not irrevocable."

Detroit's Latest Plan

Railroad Might Be Changed to Rapid
Transit Lines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—The City Council of Detroit has adopted resolutions strongly commending the plan set forth in a petition signed by manufacturers of the city asking that the Michigan Central Railroad place a gas-driven passenger car service on all its lines through the city and into the suburbs. Councilman Lodge explained the plan, which he said would serve to carry at least 200,000 employees to and from work.

This step toward solving Detroit's transportation problem would call for the use of the so-called Lake Shore line, which runs through the center of the manufacturing section, and the Bay City division line. A large portion of these lines is elevated, the councilman said, and would make an ideal rapid transit system.

Chicago Fare Increases

Rate of Eleven Cents Asked for Points
Outside City Limits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Claiming that the 6-cent fare put into effect Nov. 22, 1918, has failed to meet the financial burdens of the Chicago and Oak Park Elevated Railroad, Samuel Insull, receiver for the road, has applied to the Illinois Public Utilities Commission for an 11-cent fare to and from points outside the city limits, maintaining the unit of fare within the city limits at 6 cents.

There is a possibility that both the elevated and surface lines of the city will make application for increased fares, as street car men have made demands for an increase in wages. These demands the street car men assert must be met by July 20 or traffic will stop. The street car companies say they cannot meet the demands unless fares are increased. The street car men ask 55 cents an hour for conductors and motormen on surface lines and 87 cents for motormen on the elevated lines, with a corresponding increase for all other employees.

RIOTS A SEQUEL
TO ARGO STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—A call for additional guards was sent to Chicago yesterday afternoon, following trouble between strikers at the Corn Products Refining Company's plant at Argo, Illinois, and deputy sheriffs and others who were guarding the company's property. A number were wounded by shots fired during the battle. The trouble started when a street car bearing workers for the refining plant arrived in Argo. It was met by a large crowd of men and women, who, it is charged, tried to keep the workers from reaching the plant.

NEW ZEALAND'S WAGE BASIS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

AUCKLAND, New Zealand.—New Zealand's Arbitration Court has fixed the basic wage for different classes of workers. The court declares that rates of wages in an industry should not be liable to variation at short intervals. It has decided that adjustments of the war bonus be made half-yearly. The basic wage is as follows: Skilled workers, 1s. 7½d. an hour; semi-skilled, 1s. 4½d. to 1s. 6d., according to skill; unskilled, 1s. 3½d. The government statistician will prepare an index showing the variation in the cost of living to the above wages. A bonus of 2½d. an hour is to be added to compensate workers for further increases in the cost of living up to March 21, this year, and the bonus will be adjusted at the end of March each year. It is not to be computed in estimating overtime payment. Holding that overtime is injurious, the court has decided that it must be paid for at the rate of time and a half for the first three hours, and thereafter at double rate.

GERMAN PRISONERS
REACH SAAR DISTRICT

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—A German wireless message states that six trains conveying German war prisoners have already arrived in the Saar district and western Palestine. The men in general look well and the French have apparently treated the natives of the Saar district very well during the last few months. At Zweibrücken the French command prohibited any decoration of the town for the prisoners' return.

STRIKE CLOSES FACTORY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

BRIDGEPORT, Connecticut.—Demands of union corset workers for wage increases and improved working conditions here Saturday were met with the announcement of the Warner Brothers Company that the factory, employing 2500 hands, will be closed indefinitely. The plant is the largest corset manufacturing firm in Bridgeport, which has three others, each employing less than 500. The union workers asked for a 50 per cent increase in wages and substitution of the 44-hour week for the present 48-hour schedule.

LABOR'S ATTEMPT
TO USE COERCION

South Wales Miners Would
Force Government's Hand by
Refusal to Pay Income Tax

By The Christian Science Monitor special
London correspondent

LONDON, England.—The decision of the executive of the South Wales Miners Federation to recommend their members to refuse to pay income tax, because of the government's inability to accept the Labor Party's amendment to increase the assessable figure to £250, strengthens the opinion expressed in these columns that there is a decided tendency in Labor circles to utilize the heavy artillery of the industrial organizations to coerce Parliament on matters that may be described as purely political in character.

It is further proposed to solicit the support and sympathy of the larger body, the Miners Federation of Great Britain, who are to be invited to consider the advisability of adopting a similar course. The outstanding feature of the miners' decision is to be found in the fact that the resolution was proposed by such a moderate leader as Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, who, besides being a miners' agent, is also a member of the British House of Commons.

"Down Tools" Policy

Those who know Mr. Hartshorn intimately would hardly describe him as being a revolutionary or as harboring extremist views; much less as one who sought to interfere with the elected constitutional authority by the use of the strike weapon. To the evident satisfaction of the conference, however, Mr. Hartshorn expressed his willingness to advocate a "down tools" policy to secure from Parliament that which the party to which he owes allegiance failed to obtain by constitutional means.

Let there be no mistake as to the purport of this new policy. It differs from the Russian soviet system only in extent and degree. It is, in the last analysis, an attempt to intimidate the House of Commons through the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a view to readjusting the financial program.

Mr. Hartshorn and those with whom he is associated are much too clear-headed to see the danger ahead and sufficiently conversant with the British Constitution and democratic ideals not to realize the true import of the miners' policy. I am not discussing for the moment whether the present amount of rebate for income tax should not be revised. In all probability the movement will be cheerfully supported by men and women of all shades of opinion, especially of the lower middle class, who have been particularly badly hit as the result of rising prices. The question which thrusts itself maliciously forward for the consideration of the community is the fact that an outside body, a section of the people, has taken upon itself to override the deliberations of a constitutionally elected assembly, democratically elected by the whole of the people.

This revolutionary outburst of Mr. Hartshorn may be due to a natural desire to be abreast of the times, to keep step with the rank and file, and in itself an indication of the feelings of the South Wales miners on the income tax question, besides revealing their faith in the efficiency of their industrial organization to obtain redress.

Separating Politics From Unionism

Mention has already been made in The Christian Science Monitor of the growing desire on the part of the trade union movement to divide the work of their officials, to separate the political from the trade union side, and to deny the privilege to their leaders of occupying a seat in the House of Commons while retaining an official position in the union.

The attitude of the parliamentarians may be remotely connected with this point of view. Or it may be that the executive's recommendation to refuse payment of income tax is due to the circumstance that the question has been agitating the miners throughout the whole of the Welsh coalfields for some time, particularly in the Rhondda Valley, where the matter was considered of sufficient importance to necessitate a stoppage of work, and the men only resumed work on the advice of the leaders and on the distinct understanding that the subject would be brought to the attention of the federation.

It is obvious, therefore, that something had to be done to satisfy the wishes of the rank and file. The fact

that a proposal from the valleys to fix the figure at £500 was withdrawn, in favor of the executive's recommendation proposing £250, leads to the conclusion that, after all, the action of the latter was a tactical move to alleviate a difficult and almost impossible situation.

LOYALISTS COERCE
ARGENTINE REDS

Threatened Labor Day Strike
Frustrated by Prompt Action
of Citizens—Maximalists Are
Warned to Observe the Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Buenos Aires Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Details of the frustration of a general 24-hour strike on Labor Day in Argentina have been received here. This strike had been planned by Maximalists, anarchists, and other disturbing elements, but because of the unusual precautions taken by the military and police authorities, there were no more serious results than the closing of hotels, theaters, cafes, and similar public places.

The alarm was given by the display throughout the city just before Labor Day of posters and hand bills, signed by the "Argentinians of Order," and, because of the vigilant way in which this warning was followed up, the anarchist parade that had been arranged did not take place, and other attempts at disturbance were nipped. The posters contained the following notice:

"To the Maximalists (Bolshevik) Spartacists, anarchists, etc., resident in Argentina:

"Two words: The insolent audacity shown by you in the insidious propaganda for inciting to disorder and violence, in the name of the very just claims of the working men, and under the protection of our indolence or apparent native indifference, has already reached the limits of forbearance."

"Foreign Maximalists who are no longer on conquered territory, even if they count in their ranks some deluded or degenerate Argentinians should know that the national sentiment that you believe extinguished was only dormant, and that today it vibrates again, powerfully and serenely, to the most distant corners of the Republic. You propose to change even the basis of our political and social organization by following the example of the Russian revolution; but you forget that the Russian revolution was brought about by Russians, and not by adventurous foreigners like yourselves in this blessed land."

The posters announced that the Argentinians "only desire the orderly foreigners, that in order to avoid unfortunate errors and to facilitate the task of the natives, on the day on which the Bolshevik revolution shall take place and our justifiable action, they shall under no circumstances go on the streets, but shall confine themselves to protecting their homes. We, the true sons of the country, will take care of the rest."

(Signed)
"THE ARGENTINES OF ORDER."

LABOR CONGRESS IN LUCERNE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor
from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday).—The acting commission on international labor and the Socialist conference meets in Lucerne on Aug. 1.

APPEAL TO SENATE
IN CHINA'S BEHALF

Maj. Louis L. Seaman Declares
United States Would Com-
pound a Felony by Indorsing
Shantung Agreement in Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"Now is China's opportunity to regain her lost provinces and obtain justice, and the people of the United States who are familiar with the conditions and know the truth demand that the United States Senate shall secure this result," declares Maj. Louis



Japan's Shantung-Hold on Peking
Black indicates territory in China which
is now under Japanese control

Livingston Seaman, president emeritus of the China Society of America, in an appeal to United States senators.

Major Seaman, who lived many years in China and Manchuria, says in his statement of the case: "Germany had no more rights in Shantung than a robber who forcibly enters a house at night and whose expulsion could not be enforced by its owner. I was in Shantung at the time these so-called rights were claimed, and the whole world knows how baseless they are."

"And now Japan for the part she played in the war, where her entire mortality amounted to about 800, demands these so-called 'rights of Germany' and many others as her share of the spoils. And she further demands the stamp of approval of the Peace Commission and League of Nations."

"What would Burlingame and Hay, who won the respect and confidence of China through the establishment of the policy of the 'open door,' say if they were here? Would they not with one voice damn a document whose initial act was of such monstrous injustice, and will the United States Senate do less?"

"The question the Senate has to determine is whether it will indorse the decision of the Peace Conference in the Shantung controversy and thereby make America an underwriter of that act. If it decides that the fictitious claims of Japan to the so-called German rights in Shantung shall be trans-

ferred from China to Japan it will compound a felony; it will commit an act of perfidy unsurpassed in American history. It will be an absolute surrender of our ancient sovereignty, and it will commit an injustice to China that is destined to bring about another war, in which the brutality and mortality are likely to exceed by far the record of the great tragedy just ended.

"In case China decides to fight for the retention of her rights on which side will America, ordered by Lloyd George, array her armies? The Chinese have long memories."

"As a starter for perpetual peace, is the United States prepared to assume this responsibility? And is a League of Nations based on such a fraudulent or damnable foundation likely to serve as an inspiration for humanity and bring about 'peace on earth and good will toward men'?"

LABOR TEMPLE RAIDED
BY CALGARY POLICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

CALGARY, Alberta.—In a raid on the Calgary Labor Temple and the homes of various One Big Union advocates and Labor agitators, the Royal Northwest Mounted Police seized a mass of "red-flag" and Bolshevik literature, including a number of prohibited documents. Among the documents seized which are prohibited for circulation in Canada were "Political Parties in Russia," by Nicolai Lenin; "The Class Struggle," a Socialist publication from New York; The Western Clarion published by the Socialist Party of Canada, in Vancouver; Pearson's Magazine, published in New York. In addition to these prohibited publications, numerous others of the same general character but which are not on the official list of prohibited publications, were taken. No opposition was encountered by the police, while persons whose homes were searched concur that they received the utmost courtesy from the police.

COTTON MILLS GIVE
EMPLOYEES A VOICE

DANVILLE, Virginia.—Through a "house of representatives" and a "senate," the 5000 employees of the Riverside and Dan River cotton mills will be given a voice in the conduct of the plant, it is announced by officials of the company. The house and senate will be supplemented by a cabinet composed of executive officers of the mill with voting power. The house is composed of 117 workmen and the senate of 59 foremen and sessions will be held in the company's time. It was announced that on economies effected under the new system a dividend would be distributed every 30 days, with employees and stockholders sharing.

"What would Burlingame and Hay, who won the respect and confidence of China through the establishment of the policy of the 'open door,' say if they were here? Would they not with one voice damn a document whose initial act was of such monstrous injustice, and will the United States Senate do less?"

"The question the Senate has to determine is whether it will indorse the decision of the Peace Conference in the Shantung controversy and thereby make America an underwriter of that act. If it decides that the fictitious claims of Japan to the so-called German rights in Shantung shall be trans-

CONSTITUTION OF
POLISH REPUBLIC

Tentative Draft Contains Pro-
vision for Universal Military
Training—Executive to Be
Elected for Seven Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—An outline of the tentative draft of the Constitution of the Polish Republic was received yesterday in Washington through official channels. The projected document consists of 12 articles, a feature of particular significance at this time being the proposed provision for universal military training. This provision, it is believed, is due to the seething conditions of territory contiguous to Poland as well as to the distrust of the ancient enemies. Summarized, the articles are as follows:

The relations of the Republic to other nations, containing the clause that Poland will make war only in self-defense.

Civic rights and duties—Polish citizenship granted to men and women born on Polish soil or of Polish citizens on attaining the age of 21, with equal rights for all, and no titles or privileges.

The Diet—To be elected every four years by individual secret ballot and to be the legislative power.

The Chief of the Republic—To be elected, by individual secret ballot every seven years, who will sign and publish laws, assisted by the guards of rights, composed of 30 men appointed every four years.

The government, composed of Ministers appointed by the Chief of the Republic, responsible before the Diet.

Municipal autonomy for towns and communes.

Courts of justice—The judges to be appointed by law, every accused person to be given a defense.

Armed force—All citizens being bound to defend the honor, freedom, principles and rights of the Republic. All men on reaching 20 years to pass through military training.

The Treasury—Citizens to offer their property for maintaining the freedom and development of the Republic, which will guarantee their goods, work, freedom and safety.

Education for all citizens, with equal chances for promotion.

Church and faith—Freedom of religion for all citizens; the relation of the Republic to the (Roman) Catholic church and to other churches and beliefs to be legally defined.

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for all
Sports Occasions

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BRITISH COMMENT ON THE COVENANT

Official White Paper Declares
Covenant Is Not Intended to
Abrogate or Weaken Any
Existing Documents

A previous article on the above subject
appeared in The Christian Science Monitor
on July 14.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Continuing its
official comment on the terms of the
covenant of the League of Nations, the
British Government says:

"It has already been pointed out
that, in the settlement of disputes
under this article (Article XV) the
consent of the parties themselves is
not necessary to give validity to the
recommendations of the council. This
important provision removes any in-
convenience that might arise in this
connection from the right (see Article
IV) of every power to sit as member
of the council during the discussion of
matters especially affecting it. We
may expect that any power claiming
this right in the case of a dispute will
be given the option of declaring itself
a party to the dispute or not. If it
declares itself a party, it will lose its
right of veto; if not it will be taken
to disinterested itself in the question,
and will not be entitled to sit on the
council.

The sanctions of Article XVI, with
the exception of the last paragraph,
apply only to breaches of the covenant
involving a resort to war. In the first
instance, it is left to individual states
to decide whether or not such a breach
has occurred and an act of war against
the league been thereby committed.
To wait for the pronouncement of a
court of justice or even of the council
would mean delay, and delay at this
crisis might be fatal. Any state, there-
fore, is justified in such a case in
breaking off relations with the offend-
ing state on its own initiative, but it is
probable, in fact, that the smaller
states, unless directly attacked, will
wait to see what decision is taken by
the great powers or by the council,
which is bound to meet as soon as
possible, and is certain to do so within
a few hours. It is the duty of the
council, with the help of its military,
naval, and air advisers, to recommend
what effective force each member of
the league shall supply; for this pur-
pose, each member from which a con-
tribution is required has the right to
attend the council, with power to veto,
during the consideration of its par-
ticular case. The several contingents
will therefore be settled by agree-
ment, as is indeed necessary if of the
spirit of the covenant is to be pre-
served, and if joint action is to be
effective. But it is desirable at this
point to meet the objection that under
such conditions the league will always
be late, and consequently offers no
safeguard against sudden aggression.

International Striking Force
"It is true that, in default of a
strong international striking force,
ready for instant action in all parts
of the world, the members of the
league must make their own arrange-
ments for immediate self-defense
against any force that could be sud-
denly concentrated against them, re-
lying on such understandings as they
have come to with their neighbors
previously for this purpose. There is
nothing in the covenant (see Article
XXI) to forbid defensive conventions
between states, so long as they are
really and solely defensive, and their
contents are made public. They will,
in fact, be welcomed, in so far as they
tend to preserve the peace of the
world.

"To meet the first shock of sudden
aggression, therefore, states must rely
on their own resistance and the aid
of their neighbors. But where, as in
the case of the moratorium being ob-
served, the aggression is not sudden,
it is certain that those powers which
suspect a breach of the covenant will
have consulted together unofficially
to decide on precautionary measures
and to concert plans to be immediately
put into force if the breach of the
covenant takes place. In this event
these meetings of the representatives
of certain powers will develop into the
Supreme War Council of the league,
advised by a joint staff. Some reasons
why this staff must be an ad hoc
body, and not a permanent one, have
been stated under Article VIII.

The last paragraph of Article XVII
is intended to meet the case of a state
which, after violating its covenants,
attempts to retain its position on the
assembly and council.
"Article XVII asserts the claim of
the league that no state, whether a
member of the league or not, has the
right to disturb the peace of the world
by peaceful methods of settlement
have been tried. As in early English
law any act of violence, wherever
committed, came to be regarded as a
breach of the King's peace, so any
and every sudden act of war is hence-
forward a breach of the peace of the
league, which will exact due repara-
tion.

Treaties and Understandings
"Articles XVIII-XXI describe the
new conditions which must govern
international agreements if friend-
ship and mutual confidence between
peoples are to prevail; the first three
provide that all treaties shall be (1)
public, (2) liable to reconsideration at
the instance of the assembly, and (3)
consent with the terms of the cove-
nant. These provisions are of the very
first importance.

"Article XVIII makes registration,
and not publication, the condition for
the validity of treaties, for practical
reasons, since experience shows that
the number of new international
agreements continually being made is
likely to be so great that instant pub-
lication may not be possible; but it is
the duty of the secretariat to publish

all treaties as soon as this can be
done.

"Article XIX should be read to-
gether with Article XI.

"Article XXI makes it clear that
the covenant is not intended to abro-
gate or weaken any other agree-
ments, so long as they are consistent
with its own terms, into which the
members of the league may have en-
tered, or may enter hereafter, for the
further assurance of peace. Such
agreements would include special
treaties for compulsory arbitration,
and military conventions that are gen-
uinely defensive. The Monroe Doc-
trine and similar understandings are
put in the same category. They have
shown themselves in history to be not
instruments of national ambition, but
guarantees of peace.

The origin of the Monroe Doctrine
is well known. It was proclaimed in
1823 to prevent America becoming a
theater for the intrigues of European
absolutism. At first a principle of
American foreign policy, it has become
an international understanding, and it
is not illegitimate for the people of the
United States to ask that the covenant
should recognize this fact. In its es-
sence it is consistent with the spirit of
the covenant, and indeed the princi-
ples of the league, as expressed in
Article X, represent the extension to
the whole world of the principles of
the doctrine; while, should any dis-
pute arise between American and
European powers, the league is there
to settle it.

Functions of the League in Peace
"Articles XXII-XXV cover the
greater part of the ordinary peace-
time activities of the league.

"Article XXII introduces the princi-
ple, with reference to the late Ger-
man colonies and territories of the
Ottoman Empire, that countries as
yet incapable of standing alone should
be administered for the benefit of the
inhabitants by selected states, in the
name, and on behalf, of the league,
the latter exercising a general super-
vision. The safeguards which enlight-
ened public opinion demands will in
each case be inserted in the text of
the actual convention conferring the
mandate. No provision is made in the
covenant for the extension of such
safeguards to the other similar de-
pendencies of the members of the
league, but it may be hoped that the
maintenance of a high standard of ad-
ministration in the mandate terri-
tories will react favorably wherever
a lower standard now exists, and the
mandatory principle may prove to be
capable of wide application.

"The saving clause at the begin-
ning of Article XXIII makes it clear
that the undertakings following do
not bind the members of the league
further than they are bound by ex-
isting or future conventions supple-
mentary to the covenant.
"Undertaking (a) throws the agis
of the league over the Labor conven-
tion, which itself provides that mem-
bership of the league shall carry with
it membership of the new permanent
Labor organization; (b) applies to
territories not covered by Article
XXII; (c) refers to the arms traffic
with uncivilized and semi-civilized
countries. The matters specially
mentioned in this article are to be
taken merely as instances of the
many questions in which the league
is interested. Conventions relating
to some of these, such as freedom of
transport and ports, waterways and rail-
ways, are now being prepared; with
regard to a large number of others,
similar conventions may be expected
in the future.

"Article XXIV is of great impor-
tance, as it enlarges the sphere of use-
fulness of the secretariat of the
league to an indefinite degree. The
covenant has laid the foundations on
which the statesmen and peoples of
the future may build up a vast struc-
ture of peaceful international co-
operation.

Amendment of the Covenant
"The provisions of Art. XXVI facili-
tate the adoption of amendments to the
covenant, seeing that all ordinary de-
cisions of the assembly have to be
unanimous.

"The second paragraph was inserted
to meet the difficulties of certain states
which might fail to secure the assent
of their proper constitutional authori-
ties to an amendment agreed to by the
council and the majority of the assem-
bly. They are now given the option of
accepting the amendment or with-
drawing from the league; but there is
little doubt that, if the league becomes
an institution of real value, the choice
will be made in favor of accepting pro-
posals that already command such
wide assent.

"It is the facility of amendment in-
sured by this article, and the absence
of restrictions on the activities of the
assembly, the council and the secre-
tariat, which make the constitution of
the league flexible and elastic, and go
far to compensate for the omissions
and defects from which no instrument
can be free that represents the fusion
of so many and various currents of
thought and interest."

TRADE BOARD FORMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The Minister of
Labor acting under the powers con-
ferred upon him by the Trade Boards
Act has made a special order apply-
ing the acts to the brush and broom
trade. This is in accordance with the
recommendations contained in the
Whitley report to the effect that the
Trade Boards Acts should be applied to
the unorganized or semi-organized
trades, and although there is a con-
siderable amount of organization in
the brush trade there are also home-
workers and unorganized workers in
the trade. It is hoped that the forma-
tion of a trade board will go far to im-
prove the status of the trade, more
particularly as the trade board has
statutory powers of consultation and
advice in relation to government de-
partments. Negotiations are contin-
uing with a view to the formation of
trade boards in a large number of
other industries.

GENERAL UNREST IN INDIAN EMPIRE

Secretary of State for India, Mr.
Montagu, Reviews Present Sit-
uation and Traces Economic
and Political Causes of It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WESTMINSTER, England.—The po-
sition in India was the subject of a
long statement by Mr. Montagu, Sec-
retary of State for India, in the House
of Commons on the occasion of the
introduction of the Indian budget. Im-
portant points in the statement have
already formed the subject of a cable
dispatch to The Christian Science Mon-
itor from its London News Office.

Mr. Montagu, on the question of the
financial situation in India, stated that
the currency position had been a
source of great anxiety to the govern-
ment during the war and was now
causing renewed anxiety, owing to
the increase in the price of silver
which had necessitated a rupee of
1s. 8d. A new currency commission
had been appointed.

India as a Sister Nation

The position of India today vis-a-vis
the great nations of the world was a
bright one, Mr. Montagu went on.
After having taken up the challenge
which Germany and her allies pre-
sented to the civilized world, after
having devoted her invaluable troops
and her resources to the allied cause,
India had won for herself a place in
international discussion equal to that
of the British dominions and greater
than that occupied by any power in
the world, except those colloquially
known as the "Big Five." Such a
position was only justified if India
could be raised to the position of a
sister nation in the British Empire,
and was wholly inconsistent with a
position of subordination. He would
go further and say that such a po-
sition was wholly inconsistent with the
treatment of the citizens of India in
the British dominions whenever such
treatment meant placing them lower
than the citizens of any other part
of the British Empire.

In India itself the position was not
so satisfactory. Having come through
the war with a record which would
compare with that of any other coun-
try in the world, India was now a
country in mourning. Rebellion and
revolution had appeared internally.
War had broken out afresh on her
frontiers.

"Those who govern India, those
who wish her well, those who desire
for her peace and progress, speak at
critical time in her history," he said.
"It is not necessary to exaggerate the
situation. Riots involving the de-
struction of life and property have
occurred in certain parts of the
Presidency of Bombay, in the Prov-
ince of the Punjab (extending over
one-third of the area, and involving
one-tenth of the population), on one
occasion in the city of Delhi, and to a
minor extent in the streets of Calcutta.
There has been no trouble in
Madras, in the central provinces, in
Pondicherry, in Orissa, in Bihar,
Gall and little or no share in the trouble
at all. Throughout India, generally
speaking, the country districts re-
mained quiet, and the trouble was
confined to the towns. The Indian
army to a man, and the Indian police,
despite attempts to promote insubor-
dination and indiscipline, remain
without a single stain upon their rep-
utation or a single unpleasant inci-
dent."

With regard to the causes of the
trouble, causes other than the general
unrest and the reaction from the
strain of war, Mr. Montagu said the
economic ones were very considerable.
Owing to failure of the rains this year
India had suffered from a great dimi-
nution of food supplies and prices had
risen to a very great extent. People
had gone short of food in spite of
strenuous efforts made by the govern-
ment to insure better distribution and
to make available grain from Aus-
tralia. Two other things had aggra-
vated the distress. Recruitment for
the army had gone on in parts par-
ticularly affected by these distur-
bances with such zeal and enthusiasm
that he thought there was reason to
believe many a family was left with-
out its breadwinner or breadwinners,
and consequently the area under cul-
tivation had been diminished.

Political Causes

First among the political causes,
Mr. Montagu put the perturbation and
perplexity caused to the Muhammadan
world by the discussions arising out of
the defeat of Turkey. Indian sol-
diers claimed that they had had a
predominant part in the defeat of Tur-
key in full confidence that the war was
a war of liberation and equality of
treatment, of national settlement and
self-determination, and when they
read of rumors and acts which led to
a fear that the Muhammadan enemy
would be partitioned up to satisfy
conflicting claims, when they read
that, as a signal of victory, there were
those who advocated the reconsecra-
tion of an important Muhammadan
mosque, was it to be wondered at
that there were signs of unrest among
the Muhammadan peoples of the
world?

There were two other political
causes—causes more indirect because
they only affected the politically-
minded part of the population. One
was a fear, based upon the ceaseless
activities of the Indo-British Asso-
ciation, that the reform promised on
August 20, 1917, would not be carried
out in an acceptable form. There
was an association formed with the
most laudable motives, which had
carried on a ceaseless campaign
against those reforms ever since the
announcement had been made. It had
slandered and libeled whole sections
of the Indian population. It had very
often hardly paid to the facts the re-
spect to which facts were entitled,

and it had provoked the suspicion
that the British Parliament intended
to go back upon that pronouncement,
or at least not carry it out in an
adequate way.

Lastly there was the Rowlatt Act,
which had caused widespread, and
thick almost universal, opposition
throughout India. "I have read from
end to end the debates which took
place upon the Rowlatt Act and I
am not here to apologize for it," de-
clared Mr. Montagu. "I am still con-
vinced that in the circumstances, as
passed, as it is now on the statute
book, as it has been left to its op-
eration, the Rowlatt Act was necessary,
ought to have been passed, and could
not have been avoided."

India's Enemies

"Evidence accumulates every day,"
continued the Secretary of State for
India, "that there is in India a small
body of men who are the enemies of
the government; men whom any gov-
ernment, bureaucratic or democratic,
alien or indigenous, if it is worthy
the name of government, must deal
with. I cannot do better in describ-
ing this body of men, than quote the
words of a very great and distin-
guished Indian, Mr. Gandhi. There is
no man who offers such perplexity to
a government as Mr. Gandhi, a man of
the highest motives and of the finest
character, a man who, his worst
enemy, if he has any enemies, would
agree is, of the most disinterested
actions that it is possible to con-
ceive, a man who has deserved well
of his country by the services he has
rendered, both in India and outside it,
and yet a man whom his friends—and
I would count myself as one of them—
could wish would exercise his great
powers with a greater sense of re-
sponsibility, and would realize, in
time that there are forces beyond
his control and outside his influence
which use the opportunities afforded
by his name and reputation. Mr.
Gandhi has himself said about these
things—deploring as he would do the
act of violence that had occurred,
that he realized that there were
clever men behind it all and some
organization beyond his ken. That is
the real revolutionary, the man who
lurks in dark corners, whom nothing
can locate or convert, who is subject
to the influence of organization
ramifying throughout the world with
the most perfect efficiency, and
men who are a danger to any country,
and against whom the government of
India is determined to do unceasing
battle until they have been extir-
pated."

Aims of Rowlatt Act

In the course of his explanation of
the aim and method of the Rowlatt
Act, Mr. Montagu declared that it
was a law of the kind that, while the
hope of the government of India,
for executive action the ordinary re-
medies of the law could be substituted.
"I look for the day when we shall
have a complete separation of legal
and executive functions. But does
anybody think that that day has come
now more than the achievement
of self-government itself? What is
the position at this moment? You
cannot get witnesses. You cannot get
a fair trial in cases of this kind in a
court of law. These revolutionary
conspirators have proved over and
over again their ability to intimidate
those who give evidence against them,
and those who have served the gov-
ernment in exposing these conspira-
cies have been murdered, shot, have
lost their lives for their action to
such an extent that the only possible
way of dealing with these cases, pro-
vided you once accept the responsi-
bility of government and of the pro-
tection of life and property, is by
eradicating these and other move-
ments by private investigation."

Mr. Montagu went on, in illustration
of what he had said, to quote from the
evidence brought forward by the
Beachcroft Report. The records be-
fore Mr. Justice Beachcroft and his
colleagues proved conclusively that
the revolutionary organizations were
secret conspiracies which had spread
to different parts of the provinces,
whose emissaries had entered homes,
schools, and colleges, and had reduced
the secret operations almost to
scientific methods. The conspirators
had pledged their members to the
closest secrecy. Every attempt to
deal with the situation before the
Defense of India Act was brought
into force for the fair trial of persons
accused of revolutionary crimes had
been rendered practically impossible
by the murder of witnesses, approvers,
police officers, and law-abiding citi-
zens, suspected of having given infor-
mation to, or otherwise assisted the
police in the detection of revolution-
ary crime. "I cannot agree," added
Mr. Montagu, "that it is not the duty
of the government to use every method
to cope with this danger. We intend
to maintain order in India and to se-
cure it because we believe that it is
the only atmosphere in which national-
ity can grow uninterruptedly, surely,
and swiftly. I quote the opinion of one
who cannot be described as a thick-
skinned supporter of the government
in India and all that is done—Mrs.
Besant. She has stated in public that
the Rowlatt Act as amended contains
nothing that a good citizen should
resist. But this act need never be
used if there is no occasion to use it."

BALD EAGLES PHOTOGRAPHED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BAR HARBOR, Maine.—A. S. Dock-
ham, photographer of the Lafayette
National Park, has succeeded in mak-
ing a photograph of two young bald
eagles in their nest near Eagle Lake,
in the top of a high maple, 50 feet
from the ground. Mr. Dockham
erected a platform on which a ladder
was raised. The ladder was 60 feet
above the ground and commanded
a fine view of the nest. He clamped
his camera on the ladder and led a
string from the shutter to the crotch
of the tree about 20 feet lower. Here
he remained and watched the nest. In
order to obtain the photographs, he
was forced to remain in the tree for
five hours.

ATTITUDE OF LEFT IN SPAIN'S ELECTION

All Component Parties Agreed
Not to Recognize Government
Resulting From the Elections,
but Systematically Obstruct It

By The Christian Science Monitor special
correspondent in Spain

MADRID, Spain.—The chief point of
curious interest in Spain has been not
so much what would happen at the
elections as immediately afterward.
The various sections of the Left came
to a very solemn decision, signed and
ratified; that no matter what the re-
sult of these elections might be—and
they intended to take their own part in
them just as usual—they would not
recognize any government that was the
result of them. The Count de
Romanones, and the Marquess de Al-
hucemas, with their followers, as well
as the Socialists, the Republicans, and
the Reformists, were all parties to
this agreement, which, in its way, is
the most extraordinary thing ever
known in Spanish politics. In order
to achieve their object, they would
adopt methods of systematic obstruc-
tion when the new Cortes met.

At the meeting at which this deci-
sion was reached there was complete
unanimity, and, when the resolution
had been written out, those present
signed it and solemnly swore that they
would one and all carry it forward to
action when the new Cortes was duly
assembled. Moreover, they specified
that their decision would apply to all
government measures whatsoever, in-
cluding the budget, and again it would
apply to any other government that
might come to power in place of the
Maura administration, but, as the re-
sult of these forthcoming elections,
this part of the resolution was clearly
aimed against the possibility of a
Dato Cabinet taking the place of the
other.

Constitutional Guarantees

The decision was the result of the
interview that the Count de Roma-
nones and the Marquess de Alhucemas,
as delegates on behalf of all the sec-
tions of the Left, had with the Premier,
Mr. Maura, upon the question of the
withdrawal of the suspension of the
constitutional guarantees for the pe-
riod of the elections. The government
has asked to make this withdrawal,
but the answer was that, while the
right of public meeting would be re-
spected, it was impossible to go any
further; and, after a Cabinet meeting
that was held soon afterward, a
governmental note was published to
the effect that, having regard to the
state of crisis in Spain at the present
time, it was impossible to make a
complete reestablishment of the con-
stitutional guarantees as the Left de-
sired.

The latter said that in such cir-
cumstances the elections were a mere
farce, and that it was impossible for
them to any extent whatever to re-
sult in an expression of the will of
the country. Accordingly, besides
their resolution, the Left issued a
manifesto in which, after describing
the circumstances in which the elec-
tions were to be conducted, they said:
"Cortes elected in such conditions
cannot be the legitimate representa-
tion of the country. They will form a
factious Parliament which will lead
to great conflicts. By all the means
at the disposal of the political forces
that we represent, we will obstruct
all bills that may be brought to de-
bate, whether by the present govern-
ment or by any other government that
may endeavor to take advantage of
a Parliament formed in such con-
ditions."

This resolution and manifesto had
at once a remarkable effect in govern-
mental circles where they were serious
view of the new situation was taken,
as there was need to be. Maura, who
since he took up the premiership, has
found himself faced with one difficult
situation after another, perceived that
in spite of everything, it would be
impossible for him to go on with gov-
ernment, and any possibility of com-
promise with the Left seemed to be
out of the question. It was generally
remarked, even in ministerial circles,
that the new crisis was not indeed a
ministerial crisis, but a far more
serious thing, inasmuch as it was a
veritable parliamentary crisis which
might make impossible the exercise of
the legislative power.

Possible Contingencies

There were two views in political
circles as to what might happen. One
was that Mr. Maura may go to the
King with the resolution taken by the
Left and declare that, as it was im-
possible to modify the line of action
adopted by the government for the
elections, he was ready to offer his
resignation. What the Crown would
do in that event was a question to
which it was extremely difficult to
give any answer. It would obviously
be of little use to assure Mr. Maura
that the complete confidence reposed in
him. That would not help matters
at all, nor tend to solve the difficulty,
which would remain as acute as ever.
On the other hand, if the resignation
were accepted, it was equally difficult
to see whom the Crown could ask to
form a new government. The whole
constitutional arrangement seemed
committed, as it was remarked, to a
most exasperating and apparently in-
soluble difficulty.

The other view as to what the Pre-
mier might do was that he would
bring himself to hint that the signa-
tures to the document issued by the
Left after all only expressed the feel-
ings of a minority, and that in con-
sequence the government would do
right to consider them as factions.
The prevailing opinion among the gov-
ernmental newspapers was that Mr.
Maura would adopt the latter course,

and that, for the time being at all
events, there would be no ministerial
crisis. The Conservative newspaper,
El Debate—in war time one of the
most pronounced of the Germanophile
journals—said that the government
was determined to pursue its policy
and conquer the "rebels," and it added
that Mr. Maura accepted the chal-
lenge of the Left which would have
to give way either of its own free will
or by force.

The King's Anxiety

It was remarked that the King was
experiencing the greatest anxiety upon
the situation and the almost complete
deadlock that seemed to have been
established. On a recent occasion he
had the four chief party leaders,
Messrs. Maura, and Dato, the Count
de Romanones and the Marquess de
Alhucemas, to dinner with him at the
Palace, and during the evening he took
each one of them aside and discussed
the situation with him, particularly the
question of the suspension of the con-
stitutional guarantees during the elec-
tions.

The Count de Romanones has been
one of the most intimate and confi-
dential friends of the King ever since the
latter grew up and became old enough
to take any intelligent interest in af-
fairs, in fact it is not too much to say
that, of all ministers, Don Alfonso has
shown more affection for and trust in
the Count than in any other, despite
the fact that, while remaining thor-
oughly Monarchist, he has for some
years been indicating an increasing
sympathy for the Left, and a disposi-
tion to separate himself from the old-
fashioned Monarchist parties of the
Center which have been the bulwark
of the Crown.

In existing circumstances the atti-
tude and conduct of the Count are
matters of at least as much public in-
terest as the tactics of Mr. Maura
himself. In many quarters some sur-
prise is expressed that, in spite of his
convictions that Labor must be con-
ciliated and that the time has come
for a complete recasting of the Spanish
governmental system, and that unless
it is done there is disaster ahead,
the Count has permitted himself to go
as far as he has done and to associate
himself in any way with the extreme
elements of the Left as in the case
of the resolution as to post-election
procedure. On the other hand, it has
to be said that, in spite of his associa-
tion, some of these elements have by
no means full confidence in him as
yet, but regard him with considerable
suspicion. For a long period, until
quite recently, Socialist attacks upon
him were constant and bitter.

Intellectual Center of Madrid

A curious side light upon the situ-
ation is indicated in the circumstances
of a general meeting recently held of
the Ateneo in Madrid. This Ateneo,
which is of a liberal and democratic
tendency, is not however a political
or party institution, but is the main
intellectual center of Madrid and
forms a strong feature of the life and
thought of the city. To be president
of this institution is a considerable
dignity, and some months ago, when
there was a contest for the office, the
Count de Romanones was triumphantly
elected against the opposition of a

pro-German candidate in whose favor
the most extreme efforts were made.
Now the Count recently sent in his
resignation, the reason being, so it
is understood, that he might preserve
for himself the utmost freedom of po-
litical action and not be embarrassed
by any ties or obligations. In the
circumstances this seemed a some-
what strange procedure, and a meet-
ing of the executive committee passed
a resolution asking him to withdraw
his resignation, which he did.

At the general meeting referred to—
which, it should be said, was not
called specially to deal with this mat-
ter—one of the speakers declared that
at the bottom of the business was
the fact that it was partly on account
of the attitude of the Count that the
decree of dissolution had been con-
ceded to Mr. Maura. How exactly this
had come about was not explained,
and several other speakers indignantly
repudiated the suggestions
worked against the Count. Neverthe-
less many seem to think that there
were circumstances and incidents in
connection with the Count's cession
of power and its transference to Mr.
Maura which need clearing up, and it
is remembered that the two were often
in consultation about that time. The
latter fact, however, is in itself not of
much consequence, for it is custom-
ary in times of crisis for the most op-
posite leaders to confer with each
other. At the finish, this meeting of
the Ateneo took a curious decision,
which was to pass a vote of censure
upon the Count de Romanones—by 53
votes to 17—and this was immediately
followed by another resolution invit-
ing him to attend another general
meeting to be called within 12 days
and to explain to it, if it so pleased
him, why he had resigned or tried
to resign.

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ELECTORAL RIGHTS OF FRENCH WOMEN

First Step Is Taken Toward Woman Suffrage in France by Passage of Bill for Complete Electoral Reform

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—French feminism is at last reaping the rewards of its patient efforts. The Chamber, as cabled to The Christian Science Monitor, has passed the bill for complete electoral reform by an overwhelming majority, 344 to 97, and has adopted the project of Jean Bon, granting women the same electoral rights as men. French women will therefore be authorized to vote and to present themselves as candidates at the elections.

True, this vote will have to be ratified by the Senate, and this will no doubt provoke many discussions, for until now the higher assembly has manifested a most distinctly hostile attitude toward the vote for women. However, two former prime ministers, Messrs. Viviani and Briand, in person, have declared their intention of addressing imperative summons to the Senate to oblige it to recognize the political rights of women.

Society Should Protect Women

Mr. Viviani pleaded the cause of women with a particular eloquence, and demonstrated how imperiously necessary it was at the present moment that civil society should protect women. "Four political revolutions," he said, "have liberated men and have not brought any modifications in the situation of woman, but have allowed the injustice and inequality which weighed upon her to continue. Will the French republic be the last nation to adopt that right of feminine suffrage which other nations already possess?"

"We have no reason to be so proud of the unilateral direction we have given to the public life of the country. What have we done until now to insure the application of the laws of public hygiene, or to struggle efficiently against alcoholism?"

"In the interest of Republican dignity we ask you to vote for this. And we ask you this on the very morrow of the war. Shall woman who, during four long years, has risked her life and offered the double consolation of her charity and her beauty, find men, Republicans, willing to forget what has always been the idealism of the republic?"

Mr. Viviani's speech was much applauded, as was also that of Mr. Briand, which, although containing no allusion to the vote, was none the less to the point, and greatly encouraged the numerous feminists who had been allowed into the tribunes. Mr. Briand declared with much truth that France was guilty of often paying the way of progress for other countries, whilst neglecting to follow it herself. He also pronounced himself as strongly opposed to partial reforms, and affirmed that the political equality of man and woman could only be answered in the affirmative: he therefore voted for equality of rights.

Siege of Senate

Yet, in spite of the radiant faces of the future feminine electors who warmly applauded his little harangue, it should not be forgotten that only part of the battle is gained. The siege of the Senate must now be undertaken in due order, and this will not be easy, for, as mentioned previously, the Senate has proved itself obdurate and refractory to any persuasion. An appeal launched in January by the Ligue des Droits des Femmes met with no success with the honorable senators, who deem that the freedom of political rights would encourage woman to desert her home and neglect her children. They also believe that were they to grant women the right to vote at a moment when more than 1,500,000 Frenchmen have fallen in the war, they would be giving women absolute preponderance in the affairs of the Nation, and, as one Senator with a humorous turn of mind remarked, this would transform France into a spinning-wheel!

The venerable senators believe that were women to have the right to vote it would mean a formidable modification of the whole constitutional and political régime of France—and they shrink before such a change, holding that the question should in a great measure be decided by the men who are returning from the front.

But here a surprise awaits them. The pollux do not share the conservative, rather retrograde, opinions of Messieurs les Sénateurs. On the contrary, they pronounce themselves as quite in favor of votes for women. They declare they do not see why the fact of their wives and mothers voting should cause them any prejudice—quite the contrary. Instead of only disposing of one vote to defend their interests and rights, they would thus have two; and, in the case of one of the couple being away—as happened during the war—the other would still dispose of the means for insuring the smooth working of public affairs. The pollux, who are not only endowed with heroism but also possess sound common sense, declare, moreover, that if women had been electors and deputies, the French Parliament would, no doubt, have shown more zeal during the four years of war in passing certain laws which were of primary importance to the men in the trenches—such as the pensions law, which the deputies have not yet found time to discuss or vote on since Aug. 2, 1914!

Pollux Favor Suffrage

The pollux have seen the women at work, on the front, in the hospitals—in certain abandoned towns where they replaced the authorities with a competence which astonished all who approached them—in the fields of France, where they accomplished without a murmur, quite simply, the miracle of the harvest. The pollux of France are distinctly in favor of women's suffrage; and that is a fact to which the Senate will no doubt give due consideration, especially in face of the growing discontent against politicians in general.

Marie Verone, the well-known French lawyer and active president of the Ligue des Droits des Femmes, considers woman suffrage as a thing of the near future, although she does not deny that the struggle with the French Senate will be long and bitter. She is nevertheless determined to win, with the aid of all the fervent supporters of woman's suffrage in France, who are far more numerous than might be supposed. The argument of "woman at home" with which the senators oppose the demand of the feminists, does not astonish her, for this objection has already been raised for a long time past. But what about those women who will never have a true home any more? In her opinion it is not feminism but the economic conditions and modifications at work which force women and young girls to leave the family roof. These women thus thrown out upon the world need help. Who will extend it to them if not women? She considers that woman's suffrage, where it exists, exerts a distinctly elevating influence, and, at the moment when France needs all her capacities and energies to reorganize herself and to rise from her ruins, women should be allowed to collaborate with the men who are working to obtain those great social reforms on which the future of France depends. By voting, French women will fight drink, combat infant mortality, and give a still greater stability to family life.

Such is the answer of the partisans of feminine suffrage to the conscientious objectors of the French Senate, who, being wise, will no doubt remember that certain qualities are only manifested in a nation when women strive to develop them.

HOUSING PROBLEM IN FRANCE ACUTE

Owing to Shortage of Houses, Especially in Paris, Government Has Been Asked to Vote Millions for "Cheap Homes"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

PARIS, France—There is a real housing crisis in France, and the public authorities are much preoccupied by the subject. It has been spoken of in the Chamber of Deputies and 10,000,000 francs have been demanded for the construction of "cheap homes."

This crisis is especially acute in Paris; in fact it dates from before the war, when there was a shortage of houses, and since then things have not changed for the better, in fact the state of affairs has become more complicated on account of the excess of population in the city at present. If the housing was bad before 1914, in 1919 there is no housing at all. And the soldiers who come back from the war cannot find a place to shelter them and risk being obliged to sleep in the streets. If those people who, for one reason or another, have been unable to pay their rents since the beginning of the war are turned out as soon as the landlords are allowed to take possession of their property again, where will they go to?

The consequences of such a state of things may be extremely serious, and it seems a great mistake that no steps have been taken to meet such a crisis. At the last sitting of the Municipal Council, however, André Payer made two proposals which were adopted by the Assembly.

How to Utilize Fortifications

The first of these was that Parliament should vote the concession of the fortifications to the city of Paris and at the same time should transform the military zone into lots. According to this proposition the materials recovered from the demolition of the ramparts should be reserved to construct workers' houses both on the area of the former fortifications as well as on the lots acquired for this purpose in Paris itself. Thus a remedy would be found for the actual shortage of building materials. The Minister of Reconstruction would be asked to furnish the complementary materials, little by little, such as lime, cement, iron, etc., which have been accumulated in large quantities by the armament services, and which are henceforth without any military utility.

A few days ago André Payer made another proposal to the effect that, in view of the overcrowding of the city, the city of Paris should construct temporary barracks, and the Administration should be begged urgently to look for vacant lots and unemployed ground near the city where these barracks could be erected. The Administration should be asked to draw up plans for this at once, taking into consideration the indispensable hygienic conditions and making all necessary arrangements, so that there might be as little delay as possible. Three months have elapsed since

these fine resolutions were adopted by the municipal council, and absolutely nothing has been done. Having asked the Administration to attend to the problem, "Mr. Lebeureux" (functionaries in general) has done all he can to complicate the question.

André Payer says that the Administration has had only one idea, and that is to do nothing. "It has remained voluntarily inert; it seems as though it were obstinately determined not to handle this crisis. These gentlemen of the Administration are willing to carry out the program of cheap dwellings for which the city had voted 200,000,000 francs before the war, but they do not wish to erect temporary lodgings at any price. Why? That is their secret."

However, at the end of December, after my colleagues had adopted my proposals, I saw Mr. Abrami—his department deals with the barracks service—and I told the Minister that Paris ought to be put on the same footing as the evacuated regions, for the capital has been invaded by quantities of refugees, without speaking of thousands of strangers. He agreed with me and put all the unused barracks at my disposal.

No Place for Families

"This measure considerably facilitated the work of the city, by furnishing temporary dwellings and by reducing expenses to the simple installation of the barracks. A first meeting was held at which Colonel Adriant was present, but alas! it did not result in the realization of the project. In the very midst of the municipal council, although, in the main, we had all agreed on remedying the evil, difficulties and opposition broke out in the commissions, so that we are exactly where we were in December. The situation is even worse than it was then, for the demobilized men are coming back, and not a day passes that I do not receive numerous letters like the following, the writer of which is an artilleryman. 'Up to the 2d of August, 1914, I lived at 6 Quai de Charenton. My wife and son were not able to remain there owing to the danger from Gotha raids, and took refuge in Orléans. Now that I am demobilized, and have come back, and my employer who lives at Rue de Normandie can give me work immediately, I am very much annoyed at not being able to find a place for my little family in spite of all the steps I have taken to find a lodging, even offering to pay in advance.'

"And besides the demobilized men," Mr. Payer continued, "who wish to find a dwelling for themselves and their families in which they can put their furniture, there are also bachelors who, on their return from their regiments, wish to take possession of their rooms in hotels or furnished apartments which have been let during their absence to refugees or factory hands."

"The Office of Cheap Dwellings has asked the State to intervene pecuniarily. So the execution of the program which was adopted before the war is to be taken up again, but this will take months, perhaps years, to carry out. During that time the crisis will continue and will grow even more serious. Before the war the numbers of lodgings in Paris increased each year by 25,000, at a rental of at least 500 francs a year, and during the five years of war, building has been at a standstill, so that today 125,000 dwellings are

needed, and at the same time the arrival of several hundred thousand strangers or refugees has augmented the crisis which was already serious enough.

Temporary Lodgings Demanded

"Besides, owing to the dearth of building materials and the increase in the price of building which is three times what it was before the war, rents must naturally be increased, which will mean that sacrifices must be demanded from the people which they are incapable of making, with the cost of living what it is."

"This is why I ask for the creation of temporary lodgings, not only for the demobilized men, but also for all persons who lived in the department of the Seine before Aug. 2, 1914, and who are known to be without homes. Appropriate sites seemed to be indicated, especially the 60,000 square meters at Romainville, where roads are already traced and sidewalks made; and in spite of this we are no further advanced than before. Quite the contrary!"

But André Payer is not discouraged and intends to lead the charge again at the next session of the Municipal Council.

And now it is the Confederal Union of Tenants who have held an extraordinary congress "on account of the too frequent incidents which occur from the incessant violation of the law of March 9, 1918, by the presidents of the arbitration commissions."

Ninety-one delegates from Paris and the provinces decided to organize "resistance against what is arbitrary" and to obtain a revision of the law. The congress especially called for the application of the law of March 9, 1918, to all tenants without exception; to suppression of payment in advance;

to the maintenance of all rents at the same price as on Aug. 1, 1914, until the voting of a law on the taxation of rents. It will also be demanded that all tenants coming under Articles 14 and 16 of the law may be completely exonerated from the payment of their rents until six months after the signature of peace, by increasing the tariffs spoken of in Article 15 by 100 francs.

The tenants fixed a time limit for the execution of their claims, and if these are not taken into consideration before June 15, the total abrogation of the law will be demanded, and by means of speeches, tracts, newspaper articles, or by processions through the streets.

But the meetings did not only discuss resistance to the law and direct action. The congress also examined the question of the building of houses, and it stated: (1) That in the expenditure by the communes and offices for cheap buildings, the State—following the example of the English State—should assume the charge of the difference between the pre-war prices and the actual prices of building. (2) That foreign methods, and especially the American methods, in building, shall be examined so as to see how the building industry can profit therefrom eventually.

Finally the congress decided to bring out a paper in defense of the interests of tenants.

GILDERSLEEVE LAUNCHED

PORTLAND, Connecticut—The steamer Gildersleeve, built for the United States Shipping Board, was launched here yesterday. This craft, with its sister ship, the Battabatche, launched in the spring, is the largest vessel ever built on the river.

RHODE ISLAND SEES DRY BENEFITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—Arrests have fallen off so greatly since the coming of prohibition that the State has been forced to employ other than inmates in its state institutions and on the farming land connected with them. This is the first time in the history of the State that such action has become necessary. Arrests have fallen off rapidly in the city of Providence since July 1, according to the chief of police. Less than one-half the usual number have been made.

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HEARING IS RESUMED IN CHRISTIAN SCIENCE EQUITY CASE

TESTIMONY HEARD BEFORE A MASTER

Official Report of the Proceedings Given by This Newspaper as Transcribed From the Notes of Official Stenographer

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Hearings of the suits of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society v. the Christian Science Board of Directors and J. V. Dittmore and of J. V. Dittmore v. the Christian Science Board of Directors resumed before a Master in the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts yesterday.

In accordance with the notice printed in this newspaper May 21, The Christian Science Monitor gives space below to a verbatim report of the proceedings, exactly as transcribed from the notes of the official stenographer.

THIRTEENTH DAY
Supreme Judicial Court Room, Boston, Massachusetts, July 14, 1919.
Charles E. Jarvis, Cross-Examination, Resumed.

[Counsel confer with the master concerning the memorandum prepared by Mr. Dittmore in 1916, and appearing in the answer of Mr. Dittmore in Eustace et al. v. Dickey et al., page 21.]
Q. (By Mr. Streater.) Now, Mr. Jarvis, I want you to give me the records from January to March, 1918. Will you furnish them here? (A book is passed by the witness to Mr. Streater.) Oh, I want 1919. I could not find anything that I wanted there. Give me 1919.

[Another book is passed by the witness to Mr. Streater.]
Mr. Streater—I read from the record of Monday, Feb. 3, 1919, a meeting held at 9:30 a. m. Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt, and Rathvon.

"Two letters were read from Mr. Dittmore, both dated Feb. 3, 1919, one with reference to the failure of Mr. Dittmore to give me the records from January to March, 1918. Will you furnish them here? (A book is passed by the witness to Mr. Streater.) Oh, I want 1919. I could not find anything that I wanted there. Give me 1919.

"At 11 a. m. Mr. Dittmore left the meeting."

Mr. Bates—Will you give me the date of this meeting?

Mr. Streater—Feb. 3, 1919.

"The directors had a conference with Messrs. Herbert W. Eustace, David B. Ogden, and Lamont Rowlands, the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Mr. Rathvon read a letter addressed jointly to the directors and to the trustees, expressing his sentiments, and after touching briefly some of the points involved in the recent situation, it was agreed that hereafter the trustees would meet with the directors weekly at 12 o'clock noon on Mondays, in the board room of The Mother Church."

"After the trustees had retired and at 12:30 p. m. Mr. Dittmore returned to the meeting."

"A letter was read from Col. F. A. Rogers of Chicago, dated Feb. 27, together with copy of a letter addressed by him to Herbert W. Eustace, Lamont Rowlands, and David B. Ogden, as trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Feb. 3, 1919, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 265, R. H. J.]

Records of the meeting of Feb. 5, 1919.

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, it was voted: That Edward L. Ripley, as treasurer of Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, be and hereby is authorized to indorse and transfer into coupon form \$5000 United States Government registered 3 1/2 per cent bonds, due 1947, now standing in the name of Mary Baker Eddy Memorial, and numbered as follows:"

"At the same meeting a list of letters was read from the following, including:

"Judge Clifford P. Smith, dated Boston, Feb. 5, presenting certain facts disclosed by the letters from the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society and their legal counsel, regarding which the directors may wish the trustees to definitely declare themselves."

[The records of the meeting of the Board of Directors of Feb. 5, 1919, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 266, R. H. J.]

From the records of Thursday, Feb. 6:

"On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Dittmore, it was voted that we ask the opinion of counsel as to the legality of the trustees' paying attorneys' fees to counsel in the present situation from the funds they have in their hands."

"Letters were read from the directors to Mr. Frederick Dixon, formally tendering him the position of editor of The Christian Science Monitor, his reply thereto indicating the conditions under which he would accept, and the directors' response thereto, all three letters dated June 3, 1914."

The Master—June 3 of what year?

Mr. Streater—June 3, 1914. Letters were brought up.

The Master—These records were made in February, 1919?

Mr. Streater—Yes.

The Master—They went back to—

Mr. Streater—It is simply recorded that they got out the letters of 1914 to read them."

[The records of Thursday, Feb. 6, 1919, of the Board of Directors, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 266a, R. H. J.]

Record of Feb. 7, 1919:

"The directors had an interview at his request with Mr. Frank H. — of Chicago, at which he expressed his views relative to the situation between the directors and the trustees."

[The record of the meeting of the directors of Feb. 7, 1919, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 267, R. H. J.]

From the records of Feb. 10, 1919:

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith with reference to the letters written by him to certain Committees on Publication about the situation existing between the trustees and the directors."

Mr. Whipple—May I just look at the last that you read?

Mr. Streater—Certainly.

[Mr. Whipple examines the record from which the foregoing extract is taken.]

"On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, it was voted that the memorandum of this day, containing two points prepared and recommended by our counsel, be signed by all of the members of this board jointly with the trustees, as follows:

"Boston, Feb. 10, 1919.

"It is mutually understood by the Christian Science Board of Directors and the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society that the former board, as in relation to the latter board, has final authority in regard to the editorial policy of the official organs of The Mother Church, and final authority in regard to all matters affecting the policy of The Mother Church for the cause of Christian Science."

"In witness whereof this memorandum is signed by the respective members of said boards as follows:"

And then there are five blanks for the Christian Science Board of Directors, and three blanks for the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

"A roll call on the motion resulted in the following vote:

"Mr. Dittmore, not voting; Mr. Dickey, aye; Mr. Merritt, aye; Mr. Rathvon, aye."

"Mr. Dittmore explained that he had not voted for the motion because I decline to tie myself in advance on the matter, because I hope that 'in that hour it shall be given me what I shall say.'"

"Judge Smith stated: 'I wish to offer two items of advice, each with equal strength if possible. One is that you get the written acceptance of these two points. The other is that you make no additional agreement which would amount to a concession or compromise on this board's part.'"

"Two letters were read from Mr. Dittmore, both dated Feb. 10, 1919; the first, filing in writing his views as to the proper course for the Board of Directors to pursue in notifying the trustees and business manager of the Publishing Society that the Board of Directors will hold them strictly accountable for any misuse of the trust funds in their possession; the second letter, expressing his views on the failure of any of the Christian Science periodicals to announce the completion of the pyramid memorial to Mary Baker Eddy erected by Mr. James P. Lord, on the Baker's homestead, at Bow, New Hampshire."

"The directors had an interview with the three trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, lasting two hours."

Mr. Thompson—Was Mr. Dittmore present?

Mr. Streater—Yes. That already appears.

[The record of the meeting of Feb. 10, 1919, of the meeting of the directors, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 268, R. H. J.]

From the record of Monday, Feb. 17, 1919:

"Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt, Rathvon."

"A letter was read from Mr. J. V. Dittmore, dated Boston, Feb. 17, reiterating his position in the situation now existing between the directors and the trustees of the Publishing Society."

[The record of the meeting of the directors of Feb. 17, 1919, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 269, R. H. J.]

From the records of Feb. 18, 1919:

Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt, and Rathvon.

"The minutes of the regular meeting of Feb. 17 were read and approved; the minutes of Feb. 10 were approved; and informal memoranda of details of the conference between the directors and trustees on Feb. 10, as prepared by Directors Merritt and Dittmore were read and ordered filed."

"Mr. Dickey reported to the board that he had had a very interesting conversation with Trustees Eustace and Ogden of the Publishing Society, regarding their attitude, and recommended to the other board members that they see said trustees and discuss with them the questions under consideration."

"A letter was read from Mr. William R. Rathvon, dated Boston, Feb. 18, relative to the situation existing between the directors and the trustees."

[The records of the meeting of the directors of Feb. 18, 1919, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 270, R. H. J.]

Mr. Streater—Will you produce that letter, Governor Bates? A letter from Mr. Rathvon to the board, dated Feb. 18?

Mr. Bates—Is that one of those you called for?

Mr. Streater—I do not remember.

Mr. Thompson—Was called for all letters written by Mr. Dittmore to the Board of Directors?

Mr. Bates—It is not Mr. Dittmore's letter.

Mr. Streater—This is Mr. Rathvon's letter.

Mr. Thompson—Then you had another call which I think included that. Mr. Bates—We will look it up. I do not think that is included in your call.

Mr. Streater—Your Honor, may a memorandum be made by the stenographer right here that Mr. Rathvon's letter when it is found will be inserted at this place? Is that agreeable?

Mr. Bates—Not necessarily. Whether it should be inserted I suppose would depend on what it is when it is found—whether it is relevant and has any bearing on the issues here.

Mr. Streater—Can't you find it? Don't you find it there, Mr. Dane?

Mr. Bates—I think we have a copy of it. General, if you will wait a minute.

Mr. Streater—I would just as soon use a copy. I have not a copy. I will use your copy.

[Paper is handed to Mr. Streater by Governor Bates.]

Mr. Streater—The letter referred to in the record is as follows:

Mr. Whipple—May I ask, General Streater, if that is offered in our case? I mean, in the first case, the Eustace case?

Mr. Streater—Well, it will be offered in both cases, I suppose.

Mr. Whipple—Then without stopping to read it in advance I would like to reserve the right to object after we hear it read, if we desire so to do.

Mr. Streater—Yes, certainly. (Reading.)

[Copy of Exhibit 211]

"William R. Rathvon, C. S. B.
"236 Huntington Ave.
"Boston, U. S. A.
"February 18, 1919.

"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"Boston, Massachusetts."

"Dear Friends: At our meeting yesterday such an amazing change of thought was expressed concerning the trustees' affair that I feel greatly disturbed over the outlook, and beg to here set forth briefly my position so that it may be clearly understood in whatever way follow."

"If a course of sincere acquiescence with the trustees' present position of ignoring the Manual be followed by this board, I cannot be a party to it. I am not bloodthirsty nor have I yet reached the point where I hold it to be impossible to heal the situation without removing the offenders. I am free to say that no other course is apparent, yet I do not claim that no other course exists."

"I am endeavoring wholeheartedly to let principle be my only guide in every step of this momentous hour, as I believe, all of us are doing. The ultimate solution is, therefore, of less moment now than the immediate steps we have to take to reach it and the pitfalls we must avoid on the way. While we rely wholly upon the divine Love which our textbooks tell us 'inspires, illumines, designates, and leads the way' (Science and Health, p. 454), we cannot be controlled by 'animosity nor mere personal attachment' (Manual); we cannot be deceived by fear of malpractice or be lulled to sleep by sympathetic mesmerism. We may desire greatly to save our erring brothers from the edge of the precipice upon which they are buoyantly dancing with closed eyes, but we must remember that the destiny of thousands of others rests upon our righteous action."

"We have placed upon us the protection of a divinely established organization, upon which hundreds of thousands of equally devout brethren are depending. We have never seen more than a comparatively few of them, yet their trust in our defense is unquestioned and unquestioning. Shall we be faithless to the many for the sake of the headstrong few?"

"The trustees are on record as assuming the supposed moral obligation to ignore the Manual which their counsel has laid upon them, and which they have not yet formally denied or disclaimed. At our last meeting they were given an opportunity to repudiate this position which must be abhorrent to every well-balanced Christian Scientist. They have refused to retract in writing their treasonable declaration which stands in the files of both boards."

"It was suggested yesterday that we refrain from further efforts to have the trustees sign the memorandum of understanding which they refused to sign and which was prepared by our legal advisers and that we adopt instead some different method. This, to me, seems equivalent to allowing the dirty pool to remain unpurged while we lovingly endeavor to show the transgressors the unwisdom of their defiance."

"I can conceive of no appeal we might make to them that has not already been poured into their ears time and again by those whose counsel they prize above ours. Yet I will gladly assist in awakening them, but it must be after they have lowered the red flag."

"As I have repeatedly said before, I am unalterably opposed to any compromise with treason and cannot be a party to any course that provides for the continuation of present relationships so long as the trustees refuse to go on record as repudiating the most dangerous and treasonable declaration ever made by three Christian Scientists in positions of authority."

"The enemy would like nothing better than that we should become dulled and insensitive to the enormity of the offense through our commendable desire to save the offenders. But we must not confuse the issue or allow error to lull us to sleep."

"This is not a Boston affair. It is not a mere tangle between the two boards. It is a subtle attempt of error to 'steal the livery of heaven to serve the devil in.' It is a determined effort to divide our Church from within as it has so often failed to do from without, and must again decline to go further towards adjustment in any plan that will allow their present defiant attitude to remain unrepudiated by the trustees."

"Without consulting anyone I have written this hastily just before coming to this meeting, or I could say much more and say better what I have said, but every word is from my heart of hearts."

"Fraternal yours,
(Signed) "WM. R. RATHVON."

[Letter, dated Feb. 18, 1919, from Mr. William R. Rathvon to the Board of Directors is marked Exhibit 211.]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I think it is obvious that that intercommunication between the Board of Directors is not admissible in the Eustace case. We had no knowledge of any such letter."

The Master—Does anybody claim that it is admissible in the Eustace case?

Mr. Streater—I do not make the claim.

Mr. Dane—We think, if Your Honor please, that it is admissible in the Eustace case.

Mr. Streater—It is what?

Mr. Dane—It is admissible in the Eustace case, particularly as bearing upon the question of good faith of this director and of the other directors in the action which they took."

The Master—How are you going to prove good faith by their letters to each other?

Mr. Dane—It is a declaration of what actuated them, the motive by which they were moved in taking this action; and is, furthermore, a record of the directors of that date, made of record in their minutes book. It shows what was in the minds of the directors and I understand that the reasons that actuated them are admissible on the question of good faith.

Mr. Whipple—If we were to make any claim about it, if Your Honor please, we would say that it was rather an attempted justification of themselves for having violated an agreement which they had entered into within a week or two. And it showed their bad faith. But it does not need any such argument as that, I think. It was a matter which was not called to our attention in any way."

The Master—I do not at the present time see that it can be admissible in the controversy between the trustees and the directors. That may be the ruling for the present. We have got the letter in in the other case, and should there sufficient reason appear later the ruling may be corrected."

Mr. Dane—I will not take an exception at this time.

The Master—Well, you better reserve all your rights, I think, whatever they are."

Mr. Dane—I assumed it was admitted rather de bene or provisionally; for that reason I did not take an exception."

The Master—Well, it is excluded subject to your objection. You can do as you think best about it."

Mr. Dane—Then possibly, to save all rights, we will save an exception at this time."

Mr. Streater—Well, not in the Dittmore case."

The Master—Oh, no, of course not. We are not talking about that."

Mr. Streater—Shall I proceed?

The Master—Yes.

Mr. Streater—Further quotation from the record of Feb. 18:

"Mr. Dickey offered a proposition that the board ask the trustees of the Publishing Society to put in writing, in a letter to the board, their understanding of the present situation."

Copies of Mr. Dickey's proposition were given to the board members present, and the subject laid over for consideration at the next meeting of the directors."

[The above paragraph, as read by Mr. Streater, was offered in evidence as a part of Exhibit 210.]

Mr. Streater—I read from the records of Feb. 20, 1919:

"The following resolution was introduced by Mr. Dickey, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, and adopted, Mr. Dittmore not voting, to wit:

"Resolved that hereafter no copies of letters, articles or documents of any nature, written, dictated or prepared by Mrs. Eddy, be made or given to any person without the majority vote of the full board. This action rescinds all former decisions of the board relating to this subject."

[The action of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated Feb. 20, 1919, as read by Mr. Streater, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 212.]

Q. (By Mr. Streater.) Mr. Jarvis, Mr. Dickey at this time was chairman of the board, was he not? A. He was.

Q. And as chairman he introduced this resolution, I infer from the record? A. So the record reads; yes, sir.

Mr. Streater—From the records of Feb. 20:

"Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor, dated Boston, Feb. 20, requested an interview with the board, which was granted, for 11 a. m. Friday, Feb. 21."

[The portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors of Feb. 20, 1919, as above, is offered in evidence as a part of Exhibit 212.]

Mr. Streater—From the meeting of Feb. 21, 1919:

"Mr. Dittmore read extracts from 'Trustees Hand Book' by Loring, and from Perry on the Law of Trusts and Trust Deeds bearing on the situation between the trustees of the publication society and the Board of Directors. The corresponding secretary was instructed to procure copies of the books for the use of the directors."

From the same meeting:

"The directors had an interview with Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor about the labor situation which he wishes to handle in The Monitor, about selecting a successor to Dr. Allen W. Heber Percy of the War Relief Committee for Great Britain and Ireland, and about his article in the Sentinel entitled 'Mortal Mind and Human Mind.'"

[That portion of the record of the minutes of meeting of the Board of Directors dated Feb. 20, 1919, as read by Mr. Streater, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 213.]

Mr. Streater—From the records of Feb. 24, 1919, as read by Mr. Streater, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 214.]

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors dated Feb. 24, 1919, as read by Mr. Streater, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 214.]

"Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon."

"On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, it was voted that each member of the board, in compliance with the suggestion of our counsel, prepare reasons why one of the trustees should be removed, these reasons to be submitted to our counsel tomorrow that they may advise the board how to proceed legally to remove one of the trustees at once."

Mr. Streater—Governor Bates, will you furnish the letter of counsel upon which this vote was based?

Mr. Bates—I don't know of any letter.

Mr. Streater—Well, you wouldn't want to say that the records are not correct?

Mr. Bates—Does it refer to a letter?

Mr. Streater—No, it says 'suggestion.' Have you such a letter?

Mr. Bates—No such letter, sir, so far as I know.

Mr. Streater—This was oral advice?

Mr. Bates—Yes; and we will be very

glad to tell you all of it if you would like.

Mr. Streater—I should be glad to have you. I read from the records of Feb. 27, 1919.

Mr. Streater—From the records of Feb. 24, 1919:

"Present, Messrs. Dickey, Merritt, and Rathvon. The directors had an interview with Trustees Eustace, Ogden, and Rowlands of The Christian Science Publishing Society, in the course of which a letter from the directors to the trustees of even date was read and a copy thereof was later delivered to the trustees' secretary."

I think, Your Honor, that letter has already been put in."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Directors dated Feb. 24, 1919, as read by Mr. Streater, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 214.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Excuse me a moment, General; before the stenographers go I want to speak to Mr. Dane."

[Conference between counsel.]

Mr. Bates—I understand, Your Honor, in the name that was mentioned in the letter from England is the name of a party that it would be wise to eliminate, as it was a matter of discipline. I presume there will be no objection to eliminating the name, if the reporters will kindly do so."

Mr. Streater—I do object. I read that record with an intelligent purpose."

Mr. Bates—Do you want the name left in?

Mr. Streater—Yes; that is the successor of Dr. Allen W. Heber Percy of the War Relief."

Mr. Bates—You take the responsibility."

Mr. Streater—I read from the records of Feb. 24, didn't I. 'The directors had an interview with the trustees'?"

Mr. Thompson—Yes.

Mr. Streater—I read from the record of Feb. 25, 1919:

"Directors' records, Feb. 25, 1919, offered in evidence as Exhibit 215, and read by Mr. Streater, as follows: 'Letters were read from the following:

"Mr. Dittmore, dated Boston, Feb. 24, calling attention to his efforts to secure action in the situation between the directors and the trustees."

"Mr. Dittmore, dated Boston, Feb. 25, offering the following resolution: 'Whereas the By-Laws of The Mother Church [Article 25, Section 3] provide 'The Christian Science Board of Directors shall have the power to declare vacancies in said trusteeship (of The Christian Science Publishing Society) for such reasons as to the board may seem expedient,' and

"Whereas, the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society have for many months followed a course of action exceedingly detrimental to the cause of Christian Science,

"Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the directors shall and do hereby declare vacant the trusteeships held by Herbert W. Eustace, Lamont Rowlands and David B. Ogden, and that this course be followed by such legal steps as we are advised are necessary to confirm the proper appointment of those persons who are named as successors to these officers."

"Mr. Rathvon seconded Mr. Dittmore's motion, and after discussing the question a roll call resulted in the following vote: Mr. Dittmore, aye; Mr. Merritt, no; Mr. Rathvon, no; Mr. Dickey, no."

"Mr. Rathvon stated that his purpose in seconding the motion was to secure discussion. Mr. Dickey explained his negative vote by saying that if the action proposed in Mr. Dittmore's resolution were followed it would necessitate our making an appeal to the court to sustain our action and appoint new trustees, and that he felt it was not a wise thing to do at this time."

"The directors had an interview with Mr. Charles T. Root of New York City, as requested by the Board of Directors of Second Church of Christ, Scientist, New York. Mr. Root presented, on behalf of the Christian Science churches and societies of Great New York, a plan for the appointment by the Christian Science Board of Directors of a Monitor representative for New York City, to stimulate the circulation of The Monitor, all expenses of the office to be borne by the New York churches and societies, and the control of which is to be in the hands of The Mother Church. Mr. Root discussed with the directors the question of the situation between the trustees and the directors, and agreed to place his views in writing. He also assured the directors of the fullest support from the New York field."

cause of Christian Science expressed in a willingness to subordinate every personal pleasure to the vital duties of the movement which the members of this board have been chosen to direct. With such a foundation this body can begin to be lifted up in thought above the sordid, selfish expressions of mortal mind's modes and methods, to take the first steps toward that unity of thought and action which will manifest itself in a united front to the enemy and to the Church membership, and which will draw those to Truth which are ready for his blessings.

All is thought. Why should we expect that The Mother Church attendance for instance, should come out of its years of stagnation and increase unless we produce the occasion for it? Why should we expect the Real Estate Fund of The Mother Church to grow and meet our needs when there is the opposite of love, compassion, and unity expressed on this board? We have been agreeing with A. M. to move when it is willing. The various forms of the hidden hand of telepathy playing upon the weaknesses of those who are not seeing the foe in ambush necessarily hide also the hand of God which is always ready to save when consciousness is ready to accept the guidance of Principle.

Now is the accepted time and now must be delivered from its idols and go forward to the destiny for which God has called it.

Among the departments of The Mother Church perhaps the most important activity is The Christian Science Publishing Society. This Society was founded and has been maintained for the double purpose (which is really one of providing an authorized Christian Science literature and furnishing the principal source of income to The Mother Church. The custody and management of its property is entrusted to its trustees, but the general supervision of its policy is a responsibility of this board as directors of The Christian Science movement.

Something was accomplished in the society last year, and in some respects progress is still being made, and more efficient help is being made for the future. However, when this board is ready to learn some of the things they ought to know, I am ready to see that those who can tell them are produced—not subordinate employees or former employees, but among the best and most faithful of our helpers.

Lovingly, but firmly, this board must sooner or later eliminate the belief that The Publishing Society is a separate institution. This board must also be able to judge righteous and impartial judgment on matters presented to it, regardless of the relationship to us of those essential to our inquiry. Arrogance, autocracy, Pharisaism, unmercifulness, and incompetence which cannot be healed must be ruled out, or those expressing these qualities must go.

The editorial management of The Monitor needs to be lovingly, but firmly, brought within the range of the general direction of the movement which is represented by this board. This is a kindness, not an act of hostility.

This board must know the situation of the circulation of the publications and the finances of the Publishing Society at all times. A letter re Monitor circulation in Boston handed you herewith more than confirms my statements.

Regular conferences are essential between this board and the trustees and editors and manager, and with such others as are necessary.

It is this board which the By-Laws charge with the responsibility of keeping the periodicals abreast of the times. The Monitor alone has kept abreast of the times, but this board can take little credit for that fact. The Sentinel—perhaps the greatest asset this cause has—has been wasted and made of little use. A. M. has said for a long time that we cannot change the editorial situation of the Sentinel and we accept its dictum. But God demands that this great potential force be brought to life now.

When we allow thought to develop even slightly in regard to the Sentinel, the possibilities seem unlimited. An active editor with vision would confer with all writers of promise, develop their natural abilities along various lines according to their talents, find new contributors, rejuvenate the departments, and establish at least two new ones. There should be a column of "Signs of the Times," serving the double purpose of furnishing items of evidence of Truth's appearing and also serving as a link to connect and interest the outside world with Christian Science. Another column should serve a purpose which could be epitomized in Mrs. Eddy's sentence: "What ever inspires with wisdom, Truth, or Love—he it song, sermon, or Science—blesses the human family with crumbs of comfort from Christ's table, feeding the hungry and giving living waters to the thirsty." Science and Health, page 234. It occurs to me that it might be called "Crumbs of Comfort." Into such a column would come brief paragraphs of various kinds, points on the Bible, the significance of important Scriptural unfoldings. Every member of this board should furnish data of this kind, for if we are not inserting our "Key" in the locks of the treasure-house of Truth and taking our share of inestimable value, how can we expect the movement as a whole to go forward and spiritual heights? I would be glad to add to my own work to the extent of undertaking to furnish such a column, for I know I could give a message to the field anonymously which would aid in some measure in bringing what Mrs. Eddy classified as the third degree of Christian Science, viz., a correct knowledge of the spiritual significance of the Scriptures.

It is through the Sentinel that the greatest work can be done. The arousing of Israel! The greatest work can be done today. A labor which is worthy of "absolute consecration of thought, energy, and desire" (Science and Health, p. 2). A work which must be done now. God calls upon this board now to make its demonstration of an ascension above the mists of petty selfishness and free from the image which Ezekiel says is always seen sitting at the inner gate by those gaining new visions of the Christ and of the New Jerusalem.

And what about the budget? That which dissolves budgets scientifically has not been present on this board for a long time, and our gross neglect of communications from the field during the past year or more will never be met by mere personal presence in the board room even for long periods of time. It seems to me it is time to go back to the same method of having the chairman and secretary, with the corresponding secretary, meet probably twice a week and sort over the correspondence and indicate the disposition of that which is unimportant or capable of being handled according to precedent.

One of our members has said on several occasions that no deliberative body can be as efficient as it should be without utilizing committees to some extent. We are paying quite a penalty for our idiosyncrasy on this subject. When we get to working in Science we will not fear that a member who may be especially efficient in some particular line will abuse the confidence of the board or get some undue "glory" because he is acting as a committee.

There are many more things which can be done to accentuate the spiritual side and show the field that their directors have not lost the vision of their great Leader, but that the waters of mortal mind are dividing and that the people shall cross over the promised land where the Ark of safety from the perils of these "latter days" shall be proven to be their "strong defence."

And now, as Mrs. Eddy puts it, "What will you do about it?" Will you give yourself wholly and irrevocably to the great work of establishing the Truth, the gospel and the Science which are necessary to the salvation of the world from error, sin, disease, and death, or will our classification be not above the "intermediate worker" as he is described by Mrs. Eddy in her 1900 Message to The Mother Church?

For one I have no other interests requiring a moment of time other than this cause. I am willing to devote all of every day, and the nights if necessary, to stemming the tide which is rapidly taking us beyond our depth.

God demands a different standard and course of action from this Christian Science Board of Directors than heretofore, and I am convinced that the time is at hand when a great change must occur in the consciousness of this board.

I plead guilty to every indictment that I have openly and secretly striven to extend the usefulness of Christian Science in connection with giving a more spiritual and progressive tone to our publications, and for ten years, to revealing the significant facts of our Leader's human experience which A. M. is so determined to suppress.

I pray that the work of these last two days shall not be in vain.

Very sincerely,
J. V. DITTEMORE.

[The letter of which the foregoing is a copy is marked Exhibit 220, R. H. J.]

I read from the record of March 6—The Master—You have now finished reading what you desire to read from the record of the meeting at which that letter was produced and considered, have you?

Mr. Streeter—Yes, the record of that meeting. That was the record of the meeting of March 5. Now I turn to the meeting of March 6.

Present, Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon.

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Dickey, it was voted that any copies of resolutions or minutes of this board which are given to the members thereof be returned to the corresponding secretary to be destroyed by him within one month of the date they were given out without their having been copied."

"A roll call on the above motion resulted as follows:
Mr. Dittmore, No; Mr. Dickey, Aye; Mr. Merritt, Aye; Mr. Rathvon, Aye."

"Mr. Dittmore said he would file a letter reviewing the situation and explaining why he voted against this motion."

"Mr. Merritt declared that he offered the resolution in loyalty to the Board of Directors that their proceedings should not go beyond the board."

Another excerpt:
"Mr. Dittmore asked the corresponding secretary for copies of the informal notes made by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Rathvon of the two conferences between the directors and the trustees of the Publishing Society when he was not present. The chairman entered an objection to Mr. Dittmore's taking copies of any of the memoranda on file in our Church with reference to the transactions of this board."

"Mr. Dittmore requested that the board be asked to sustain or not sustain the chair, and that a roll be called."

"Mr. Merritt left the room. The roll call resulted as follows:
Mr. Dittmore, No; Mr. Rathvon, No; Mr. Dickey, Aye."

"Whereupon the corresponding secretary had copies made and given to Mr. Dittmore of the informal memoranda prepared and filed by Mr. Merritt and Mr. Rathvon of the meetings of Feb. 24 and March 3 with the trustees."

[The minutes of the meeting of the directors of March 6, 1919, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 221, R. H. J.]

Mr. Bates—That is another record that is already in.

Mr. Streeter—I think that that is in. Mr. Bates—Among some of the other records which General Streeter put in this morning.

[Here followed a discussion con-

cerning two letters dated March 13, 1919, from Mr. Dittmore to the board, which, by agreement of counsel and the approval of the master, is omitted from the record, because Mr. Streeter suggests that he will offer the letters later, in connection with another matter.]

Mr. Streeter—A further excerpt from the records of March 6:
"Letters were read from the following: Mr. Edward L. Ripley, treasurer, dated Boston, Feb. 25, recommending that the Mary Baker Eddy memorial fund be merged with the general fund of The Mother Church, which was, upon motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, approved."

[Excerpt from record of March 6 of meeting of the Board of Directors, as read by Mr. Streeter, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 222.]

Mr. Streeter—The following excerpt from the records of March 10, 1919, recommending that the Mary Baker Eddy memorial fund be merged with the general fund of The Mother Church, which was, upon motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, approved.

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 10, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 223.]

Q. Do you know what that record means? Mr. Jarvis—"Disposition indicated." A. It would be noted on the letter itself to which the record refers.

Mr. Streeter—Will you produce the letter, Mr. Krauthoff, or Governor? The letter from Harvey Chase, dated Feb. 24, including a preliminary report with reference to the War Relief Fund.

Mr. Bates—We haven't it here, Your Honor.

Mr. Streeter—Well, will you get it? Mr. Bates—Yes, certainly. But, as I have suggested before, I think you should put your request in the form of a letter so that we can know what you want, so that we won't keep running back and forth all the time.

Mr. Streeter—We will do the best we can, but you won't mind about this one, will you?

Mr. Bates—Oh, no, we will make a minute of it to help you out.

Mr. Streeter—Thank you. From the records of March 11, 1919, the following extract is quoted:

"The corresponding secretary reported a request from Mr. Dittmore for copies of those portions of the minutes of March 6 referring to him and of Mrs. Longyear's letter of Feb. 27. The chair declined to authorize the secretary to make copies of minutes in response to the request that they be given out, and a motion to appeal from the ruling of the chair, made by Mr. Dittmore, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, was carried, whereupon the corresponding secretary prepared and gave Mr. Dittmore the copies as requested."

From the same date:
"Letters were read from Judge Clifford P. Smith, manager of committees on publication, as follows:
Dated March 11 advising that Attorney Samuel L. Powers had requested a conference between Judge Smith, the board and himself, and counsel for First Church of Christ, Scientist, Nashville, on Saturday, March 15; also requesting the engagement of Attorneys John L. Bates and Leon M. Abbott as counsel for The Mother Church. Disposition indicated."

Also the following excerpt:
"The following resolution was offered by Mr. Rathvon, its adoption seconded by Mr. Merritt, viz.:
"Resolved, that no copies of any portions of the minutes of the meetings of this board shall be made by or for any member except by unanimous vote of all members present."

"Roll call resulted in the following vote:
Mr. Dittmore No.
Mr. Dickey Aye.
Mr. Merritt Aye.
Mr. Rathvon Aye."

"The resolution was declared adopted. At 12 o'clock Mr. Dittmore left the meeting."

"The remaining directors had an interview with Trustees Eustace, Ogden and Rowlands of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

[The portion of the meeting of the directors dated March 11, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, are offered in evidence as Exhibit 224.]

Mr. Streeter—From the records of March 13, 1919:
"A letter was read by Mr. Dittmore, dated March 13, 1919, requesting copies of certain portions of the minutes of March 11, and a letter written by Mrs. Eddy to the directors about the failure of the board to join other Boston churches in ringing the chimes on the occasion of the passing on of Pope Leo. The chair asked for a motion as to the disposition of Mr. Dittmore's request for a copy of certain of the minutes; the chair also asked Mr. Dittmore if he wished to make a motion; whereupon Mr. Dittmore offered a motion supporting his written request but as it did not receive a second, the matter was dropped. Mr. Dittmore asked for a copy of Mrs. Eddy's letter referred to in his letter of even date and the chair referred to a motion passed by the board prohibiting the giving out of such copies."

Q. Mr. Dickey was chairman at this time, was he not? A. He was.

Mr. Streeter—Another excerpt:
"A letter was read from Mr. Dittmore, dated March 13, giving his reasons for voting against Mr. Rathvon's motion of March 11."

[Those portions of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors dated March 13, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, are offered in evidence as Exhibit 225.]

Mr. Streeter—Now, those two letters Mr. Thompson will read into the record.

Mr. Thompson—Yes; but I want the originals.

Mr. Whipple—I take it, if Your Honor please, those letters do not affect our case and come under the ruling Your Honor has already made.

The Master—I will rule as requested by Mr. Whipple as to that letter. Are you going to read it?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir. There are two letters of this date, both referred to in the records. The first one is as follows:

[Copy of Exhibit 226:]
"John V. Dittmore, C. S. B.
"236 Huntington Ave.
"Boston, U. S. A.
"March 13, 1919.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"105 Falmouth Street,
"Boston, Massachusetts."

Gentlemen—
"As a member of this board and as a minister of the interests of the members of The Mother Church, the beneficiaries under this trust, I hereby respectfully request copies of the following:

"First—Copy of such parts of the minutes of this board of March 11 as refer to a motion by Mr. Rathvon adopted by the board, attempting to provide a means of preventing a minority of this board from securing copies of motions of record in the minutes of this board."

"Second—Copy of a letter written by Mrs. Eddy to the directors for their instruction and now in the files of the directors, giving advice in regard to the directors taking advantage of their opportunities and referring specifically to the failure of the board to join the other Boston churches in ringing the chimes on the occasion of the passing on of Pope Leo."

"Very sincerely,
"(Signed) J. V. DITTEMORE."
"JVD-L"

[Letter, dated March 13, 1919, Mr. Dittmore to Board of Directors, is marked Exhibit 226.]

Mr. Thompson—The second one is as follows—the same date, addressed to the Christian Science Board of Directors. That is the one I would like to see. Have you got it here?

Mr. Bates—No, we haven't found it. Mr. Thompson—I may have some marginal comments on it. Many of these originals, as they come in here, have little pencil memorandums on them by somebody, and sometimes of significance. (Reading.)

"March 13, 1919.
"The Christian Science Board of Directors,
"105 Falmouth Street,
"Boston, Massachusetts.
"Gentlemen—

"I voted against Mr. Rathvon's motion of March 11 for reasons which include the following:
"1. The action it contemplates is illegal and is so designated by an attorney's opinion which is, or should be in the files of this board."

"2. Just before this action was taken, Mr. Dickey, the chairman, said: 'If Mr. Dittmore were acting in harmony with the rest of us, we would not object to giving him copies with the minutes,' which simply means that because a member of the board disagrees with the majority the majority thereupon retaliates by using its claimed power, either legally or illegally, to adopt rules to deprive a dissenting member of his rights."

"3. This action is but another instance of the policy adopted by the majority of this board, to strangle the rights of a dissenting fellow member."

"Very sincerely,
"(Signed) J. V. DITTEMORE."
"JVD-L"

Now, that is the letter I would like to see the original of. You must have it there.

Mr. Dane—I think, Mr. Thompson, that letter was produced at the last hearing and was read into the record.

Mr. Thompson—Was it? Well, I did not see it. If it was it has got back into your possession, and I would like to see it again and see what is written on the margin.

Mr. Streeter—I also read from the record of March 13.

The Master—Pause one moment. Have you got through about this letter?

Mr. Thompson—I do not suppose any further request from us will produce anything more. Apparently counsel haven't it at hand in such a way that they can produce it at this time.

Mr. Dane—I have a recollection, Your Honor, that that letter was produced on last Thursday and was read into the record at that time, and it is not at the present time in our files of the Dittmore letters.

Mr. Thompson—Possibly, but it was not produced at our call, it was not handed to us. Now, it must have been returned to you by Mr. Whipple, unless he has it now, and I don't think he has.

Mr. Dane—It is marked Exhibit 203.

Mr. Whipple—My memory was that it was called for by General Streeter on Thursday. I do not remember that we had it, but I may be mistaken.

Mr. Dane—It was produced at the instance of General Streeter on Thursday and read into the record, and is marked Exhibit 203.

The Master—Now, does anybody want it in twice?

Mr. Thompson—No.

Mr. Streeter—No, Your Honor.

Mr. Bates—It has already been read.

Mr. Streeter—Only one more excerpt I want to read before recess. It is from the records of March 13:

"Christian Science War Relief Committee for Great Britain and Ireland (cable), dated London, March 11, submitting three nominations of the London churches for a successor to Mr. Allen W. Heber Percy on the committee. On motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, it was voted to appoint Mr. Anthony Maxtone-Graham to fill the vacancy."

[That portion of the meeting of the directors, dated March 13, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 227.]

Mr. Streeter—Now, we come to the records of March 17, and those have got all to be read into this record.

Shall we take a little recess before it is done?

The Master—We will take a recess if you desire.

[Recess.]

Mr. Thompson—These are the entries of the directors' records, Monday, March 17, 1919.

[Directors' records, March 17, 1919, introduced in evidence as Exhibit 228, and read by Mr. Thompson as follows:]

"At a regular meeting of The Christian Science Board of Directors, held at 9:30 a. m. on above date in the directors' room of The Mother Church, there were present Messrs. Dittmore, Dickey, Merritt and Rathvon. The minutes of the regular meeting of March 13 and of the special meeting of March 14 were read and approved."

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, the corresponding secretary was instructed to arrange if possible for the installation of secondary clocks in the directors' room, in the hallway of the Readers' rooms, and in the Sunday School room of The Mother Church, to be connected with the master clock in The Christian Science Publishing House."

The Master—I take it, if you will allow me to interrupt a moment, that an entry like that throws no light on the case.

Mr. Thompson—Let it go out; it ought to go out, certainly. It is of no consequence.

A letter was read from The Christian Science Publishing Society dated March 14, in acknowledgment of the board's letters of March 3 and 13, requesting certain information.

"The following preamble and resolution was offered by Mr. Rathvon, its adoption seconded by Mr. Merritt, viz.:
"The following resolution is offered for adoption by the Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, and the governing board of the Christian Science denomination. It is offered for adoption in the exercise of the rights and powers vested in this Church and in this board by the law of Massachusetts; by the Deed of Trust dated Jan. 25, 1898, through which Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, and the Leader of the Christian Science movement, constituted the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; by the By-Laws of this Church and by the usage of the Christian Science denomination."

"Whereas, Mr. Lamont Rowlands, who has been acting as a trustee of The Christian Science Publishing Society under said Deed of Trust and under Art. 25 of the By-Laws of this Church, was put into said position for the reason, among other reasons, that he was a member of this Church who had subscribed to its By-Laws and was regarded as obedient to its By-Laws and government; and

"Whereas, Mrs. Eddy has declared that 'the present and future prosperity of the cause of Christian Science is largely due to the By-Laws and government of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston' (Christian Science Sentinel, Vol. XVI, page 1010); and

"Whereas, Mrs. Eddy has declared that 'Law constitutes government, and disobedience to the laws of The Mother Church must ultimately in annulling its Tenets and By-Laws. Without a proper system of government'";

The Master—Now, if you will let me interrupt there again, all this is printed in the pleadings, isn't it?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir.

The Master—I have it right before me.

Mr. Thompson—Very well; then that may not be read.

The Master—Do you want it all?

Mr. Whipple—I think it was read in the pleadings, was it not?

Mr. Thompson—My impression is that this resolution has been read at some time in the case.

Mr. Whipple—Yes; I think we read it.

The Master—It is in full, as I understand it, in the bill.

Mr. Streeter—What are you looking at?

The Master—If you read enough to identify it it seems to me that that is all you need.

Mr. Thompson—If Your Honor is sure that this is set out somewhere, I will read it.

The Master—In the pamphlet containing the bill in equity and the answer of Dickey and others, I find it on page 57; in the pamphlet containing the bill in equity and the answer of Mr. Dittmore I find it on page 51, beginning at page 51.

Mr. Thompson—If it is not only in the pleadings but also admitted by the persons against whom it is pleaded there would be no occasion for reading it now.

The Master—As I understand the pleadings, it is admitted by both respondents. I don't know if I am right or not.

Mr. Bates—You represent one of them, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—Well, we certainly admit that this resolution was passed as I have been reading it and as it has been set out in our pleadings.

Mr. Streeter—All we care, Your Honor, is that these two resolutions should be legitimately in the record of the case before you by proof. That is all we care for.

The Master—I supposed that must be all you cared for. Now that you have agreed enough to identify the document, isn't it enough after that to refer to the pleadings?

Mr. Thompson—If, with that reference, goes an admission on all hands that the pleadings correctly set out the contents of the records.

Mr. Streeter—They do set out—

The Master—I should suppose by this time counsel would know whether the pleadings correctly set forth the documents or not.

Mr. Bates—We admitted it in our pleadings.

Mr. Thompson—Very well; it apparently is admitted. Then I will read, null and void and unlawful an attempt

without reading the rest of those preambles, the reasons that are alleged for Mr. Rowlands' dismissal—I will read the roll call on that motion:

"A roll call on the adoption of the resolution resulted as follows:
Mr. Dittmore Not voting
Mr. Dickey Aye
Mr. Merritt Aye
Mr. Rathvon Aye
The resolution was declared adopted."

"The following resolution was read, viz.:
"Whereas Mr. John V. Dittmore, one of the members of this board, has frequently and continually failed and refused to accept and obey the by-law of this Church that 'the business of The Mother Church'—"

Mr. Streeter—Now isn't the rest of that all?

Mr. Thompson—Yes; I am reading just enough to identify it.

—"be transacted by its (C. S.) Board of Directors" (Manual, Article 1, Section 6.)"

Then follow a large number of alleged reasons justifying the concluding sentence:

"Now therefore it is resolved by The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Board of Directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, that Mr. John V. Dittmore be, and he is by the adoption of this resolution, removed and dismissed from this board."

Resolved further that Mr. Dittmore be and hereby is requested to return to the clerk of The Mother Church and corresponding secretary of this board all letters, documents, papers, copies thereof, and other articles which he has taken or received as a member of this board or as an officer of this Church, or which have been delivered to him by reason of his being a member of this board or as an officer of this Church.

And before the adoption of the foregoing resolution, the individual directors appealed to Mr. Dittmore that for his own sake he should tender his resignation as a member of the board. On his declining to do so, it was moved by Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, that the resolution be adopted. Carried.

"Shortly thereafter Mr. Dittmore left the board meeting.

"The directors had an interview with Trustees Eustace, Ogden, and Rowlands of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and the resolution adopted earlier in the meeting, declaring the trusteeship of Mr. Rowlands terminated and the position vacated, was read.

"After the trustees retired, it was moved by Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Merritt, and carried unanimously, Mr. Neal's vote being taken over the telephone, to elect Mrs. Annie M. Knott a member of the Christian Science Board of Directors to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr. Dittmore."

"At 1:35 p. m. the directors took a recess until 2:45 p. m."

"Letters were read from the following:
"Mr. Frank H. Leonard, dated Chicago, Illinois, March 15, and from Mrs. Eloise Hallenbeck, dated Port Chester, New York, March 15, both letters relating to the situation between the directors and the trustees."

"The directors had an interview with Editor Frederick Dixon of The Christian Science Monitor."

The directors had an interview with the Finance Committee of The Mother Church, namely, Messrs. Calvin C. Hill, Charles E. Lord and Fred M. Lamson.

Smith, who was requested to confer with Attorneys John L. Bates and Leon M. Abbott, with reference to the possible retirement of Mr. Dittmore as Trustee under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy. I will remind Your Honor—

Mr. Bates—That also has been read into the record.

Mr. Streeter—No; I don't remember it.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, it has been.

Mr. Bates—It has been. Mr. Thompson read it in.

The Master—It has a familiar sound.

Mr. Bates—I think that it should be struck out, Your Honor, for the sake of saving the space, if nothing else.

The Master—I beg your pardon, Governor Bates?

Mr. Bates—I say, I think that it should be struck out of the record for the sake of saving the space.

Mr. Streeter—I don't remember it, but, at any rate, we want it here.

The Master—Well, we do not want to get into the practice of putting anything twice into this record.

Mr. Streeter—No. Well, it might be struck out in the—well, I don't care if it is in. I simply want to be sure that it is in.

The Master—You are perfectly right, of course, in doing that. Can you not find out whether it has been put in already or not?

Mr. Bates—We can in a moment.

Mr. Streeter—Well, you may have it either way you wish. All that I want is to have it in once.

The Master—Well, then if no one is prepared to show us now that it is in before, the stenographer had better take it, and it had better be stricken out should it appear later that it was put in before.

Mr. Streeter—I would remind Your Honor with reference to this vote that the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy are not subject to removal by this Board of Directors or anybody else except the courts of New Hampshire.

Another excerpt:

"Mr. Rathvon read a letter to him from Mrs. Mary Beecher Longyear, dated Pasadena, March 12, with reference to the situation between the directors and trustees, and a copy thereof was placed on file."

Will you produce that letter?

Mr. Bates—What is the date?

Mr. Bates—Will you give us the date again?

Mr. Streeter—March 12.

Mr. Bates—From whom?

Mr. Streeter—From Mrs. Longyear, at Pasadena.

The Master—I suppose, in regard to that letter, that the only material point would be what action, if any, the directors took about it.

Mr. Streeter—Yes. Your Honor is quite right. The matter of Mrs. Longyear's benefactions to this board, and their treatment of her, against Mr. Dittmore's objection, is a matter of some consequence.

Mr. Bates—It is nothing that we object to, Your Honor, we do not consider the letter material.

The Master—I have already indicated that I do not see how the letter, in and of itself, can be material.

Mr. Streeter—Well, I supposed that it referred to the donations and benefactions. I find that it does not.

It is purely a Christian Science letter. I will put it in or not, just as you want me to. I called for it and I will put it in if you say so.

Mr. Bates—We don't care what you do with it.

Mr. Streeter—All right. Then leave it out.

The Master—Leave it out.

Mr. Streeter—Another excerpt:

"A letter was read from Editor Frederick Dixon, dated Boston, March 13, advising the unchanged attitude of the trustees of the Publishing Society in spite of his efforts. Reply indicated."

[The record of the meeting of directors of March 15, 1919, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 232, R. H. J.]

From the records of March 20, 1919, present, Messrs. Dickey, Merritt, Rathvon, and Mrs. Knott.

"The directors had an interview with Judge Clifford P. Smith who reported an interview with Attorneys Bates and Abbott, who saw no reason why a vacancy should not be declared in the directorate of the Benevolent Association in case Mr. Dittmore should refuse to resign, but they advised waiting a while before taking any action to effect a change in his trusteeship under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy, so as not to have too many contests on hand at the same time."

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that this has all been read into the record once before, by General Streeter's associate counsel. Nearly everything that he has read today has been read into the record before."

Mr. Streeter—Sir?

Mr. Bates—I say that nearly everything that you have read here today has been read before.

Mr. Thompson—Oh, no.

Mr. Streeter—You are absolutely wrong. Do you say that that was read in, Mr. Thompson?

Mr. Thompson—Yes, Mr. Whipple or I read it into the record; I am not sure which.

Mr. Streeter—If it has been read I withdraw it.

Mr. Bates—Well, then, let it go out.

The Master—Yes, let it go out. We do not, of any of us, want the record to be swelled by what does not belong there.

Mr. Streeter—Another excerpt:

"The directors approved the permanent mountings of letters from Mrs. Eddy's secretaries or assistants, also letters written by Mrs. Eddy in the files which came from Chestnut Hill; also any communications bearing notations of importance in Mrs. Eddy's handwriting."

"Under date of Saturday, March 22, 1919,

present, Messrs. Dickey, Merritt, Rathvon, and Mrs. Knott.

"The directors held a consultation with Judge Clifford P. Smith, and Attorneys Bates and Abbott, with reference to the resolutions adopted March 17, declaring vacant the directorship

of John V. Dittmore and the trusteeship of Lamont Rowlands."

"During the conference letters were read from the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, dated March 21, acknowledging receipt of the board's letter of March 18, advising them of the removal of Mr. Rowlands, also from the business manager of the Publishing Society, dated March 21, in reply to the directors' letters of Feb. 27 and March 13, advising the charges made by their attorneys."

"After the attorneys retired the directors had an interview with the business manager, John R. Watts, of the Publishing Society."

"The record of the meeting of the directors of March 22, 1919, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 223, R. H. J."

"The meeting of March 24, 1919:

"Letters were read from the following: Mr. John V. Dittmore, dated Boston, March 12, to Mr. Albert F. Gilmore of New York City, about the situation between the directors and the trustees."

Will you produce that letter?

Mr. Bates—That was a letter from Mr. Dittmore?

Mr. Streeter—This is a copy of a letter from Mr. Dittmore to Albert F. Gilmore, dated Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1919, and considered by the board at their meeting of March 24.

Mr. Bates—We haven't the letter here. It is not one of those that you asked for. We haven't it.

Mr. Streeter—Well, we want it, Mr. Bates. Will you get it for us?

Mr. Bates—That is from Mr. Dittmore to Mr. Gilmore?

Mr. Streeter—From Mr. Dittmore to Mr. Gilmore?

Mr. Bates—Dated March 12?

Mr. Streeter—Dated March 12, about the situation between the directors and the trustees."

Mr. Bates—And read at the meeting of March—

Mr. Streeter—And read and considered by the directors at the meeting of March 24.

Mr. Bates—All right.

Mr. Streeter—Can you have it here this afternoon, Mr. Bates?

Mr. Bates—I presume so.

Mr. Streeter—Will you get it?

The Master—Are you going to rely on something that the directors did about that letter?

Mr. Streeter—Your Honor can see how—

The Master—If it simply stops there, that there was a letter from Mr. Dittmore to some outside party, that was read, and nothing done about it, I do not think that we want it.

Mr. Streeter—I read the following excerpt from the same record, the record of the same meeting:

"The directors requested Mr. Leonard to go to New York to consult Mr. Albert F. Gilmore and others regarding the local situation. The directors asked Col. Bangs to remain over until the following morning for further consultation."

This was obviously as a result of this letter."

The Master—Of what significance is it if they did send somebody over to consult with Mr. Gilmore?

Mr. Streeter—Well, it is preliminary.

The Master—Preliminary to what?

Mr. Streeter—Preliminary to what they did and what they said.

[The record of the meeting of the directors of March 24, 1919, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 234, R. H. J.]

Well, I will proceed. I would like to have you get the letter.

Another excerpt:

"After considering various candidates for the position of associate editor to succeed Mrs. Annie M. Knott it was upon motion of Mr. Neal, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, and after consulting Editor William P. McKenzie, voted unanimously to elect Mrs. Ella W. Hoag as associate editor of the Christian Science periodicals."

[That portion of the record of meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 24, as read by Mr. Streeter, is offered in evidence as a part of Exhibit 234.]

Mr. Streeter—From the records of March 25:

"A letter was read from the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, dated Boston, March 25, advising the Board of Directors that the trustees had filed in the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts a Bill in Equity to prevent the directors from the exercise of their authority, which the trustees allege 'will result in the destruction of a sacred trust created by our great Leader, defeat her purposes as therein declared, injure irrevocably the Christian Science movement and deprive The Mother Church and Mrs. Eddy's trustees of a great benevolence with which she has endowed the movement.'"

Another excerpt from the same meeting:

"The directors had an interview with Col. F. A. Bangs of Chicago respecting the differences between the Christian Science Board of Directors and the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society."

Another excerpt:

"A tentative proposal to be submitted to the trustees of the Publishing Society, offering to arbitrate the alleged differences, was dictated, edited and laid over for further consideration."

[Those portions of the record of the meeting of Board of Directors, dated March 25, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, are offered in evidence as Exhibit 235.]

Mr. Streeter—From the records of Wednesday, March 26:

"The directors had an interview with Col. F. A. Bangs of Chicago in connection with the local situation."

Further excerpt:

"A conference was also held with Judge Clifford P. Smith, who was authorized to confer with his associates as to the wisdom of presenting a proposition to arbitrate the differences between the two boards."

Another excerpt:

"Judge Smith reported in person developments and conclusions reached by himself and Messrs. Bates and

Abbott of counsel for the directors."

Another excerpt:

"Judge Smith submitted a proposed letter to be printed as a circular, which was, upon motion of Mr. Rathvon, seconded by Mr. Neal, approved and ordered printed in circular form to be mailed immediately to practitioners, readers, clerks of branch churches and societies, and to members of the Board of Lectureship."

[Those portions of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 26, 1919, are offered in evidence as Exhibit 236.]

Mr. Streeter—From the meeting of March 29:

"Judge Clifford P. Smith and Mr. Edwin A. Krauthoff of counsel were present and the propriety of sending out a letter to the field asking Christian Scientists to defer judgment until our answer had been prepared and submitted to the courts was discussed, and a letter agreed upon and submitted by counsel was approved and ordered printed and mailed immediately."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated March 29, 1919, as read by Mr. Streeter, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 237.]

Mr. Thompson—There are one or two more here—we will try to get through quickly. Meeting of April 7:

"On motion of Mr. Merritt, seconded by Mr. Rathvon, it was voted to raze and destroy the boathouse and store the boat in the barn for the present."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated April 7, as read by Mr. Thompson, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 238.]

Mr. Thompson—That is Mrs. Eddy's boathouse at Pleasant View.

Mr. Bates—Now, I submit, Your Honor, that has no reference to this case whatever.

The Master—What do you want it for?

Mr. Thompson—I suppose what the General has in mind is this: exceeding the dismissal of Mr. Dittmore on March 17, there were differences of opinion between him and some of his fellow directors, especially Mr. Dickey, on a great variety of topics. He did not treat those as personal matters, merely as matters of sincere and honest differences of opinion. It appears that the only way to account for this extraordinary action of March 17, dismissing him, is merely because he preferred to discharge all the trustees at once rather than one at a time. The only explanation we can offer on that is, as bearing on the charge of bad faith, that it was an effort to get rid of him, not because of his difference of opinion with them on this theoretical point, largely a matter of law, but by reason of the growing antagonism of a personal character between him, and especially Mr. Dickey, owing to a great variety of differences of opinion in the past. Now, this boathouse matter, I understand, is one of them. If it is, it is a trifling one, but that is the only pertinence of putting it in.

The Master—We haven't had anything about any difference of opinion regarding the boathouse?

Mr. Thompson—No, you have not. I suppose you will have to hear it for the first time sometime. You will hear a great deal about differences of opinion the moment Mr. Dittmore begins to testify. We are simply picking up on the records such corroborations as we can find—

The Master—Suppose if he says that he expects to make it material hereafter, I shall have to let it stand.

Mr. Thompson—If I do not make it material there is no reason why the reference to the boathouse should not go out.

The Master—Go on.

Mr. Thompson—I will add this: It might appear to the outsider, and it did to me when I first began to consider some of these matters, extremely remote, and difficult to understand how men should go into a personal—how either one of two men should find ground for personal antagonism in some of these matters. But as I got into it more deeply and realized the significance to a Christian Scientist of some of these matters, it began to dawn on me why some of these matters should seem to me so remote, and un-Christian, and un-Scientist like state of mind which led finally to a discharge of Mr. Dittmore for merely obeying his own convictions.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that the counsel's statement is entirely out of place.

Mr. Thompson—I made it in response to a question of the Court's. It is entirely in place.

Mr. Bates—It is entirely out of place when you characterize the acts of the associates of Mr. Dittmore. You forget Mr. Dittmore is one and that he was removed by all of the board. You have stated that the only reason was because of personal differences between him and Mr. Dickey. The evidence shows exactly the contrary. You have stated that you know of no reason except the differences on this trusteeship.

Mr. Thompson—I haven't said that.

Mr. Bates—The reasons are set forth in our answer in full.

Mr. Thompson—Now, you have made your speech. If I chose to characterize it as you have mine—

The Master—You began by making one, you know, Mr. Thompson.

Mr. Thompson—You asked me, and I made it in reply to your request.

The Master—I think you want a little further than was strictly necessary. But I think we will not follow it any further now.

Mr. Thompson—April 9 is the next one:

"Mr. Franklin Heas of Chicago, Illinois, dated April 7, acquainting the board with valuable information concerning Mr. Rowlands' business interests. Letter referred to counsel with request to obtain further information in the case."

[That portion of the meeting of the Board of Directors dated April 9, 1919, as read by Mr. Thompson, is marked Exhibit 239.]

Mr. Bates—Now, I submit, Your Honor, that that also has absolutely no reference to this case whatever.

Mr. Thompson—We will connect that.

Mr. Bates—So far as its being material.

Mr. Whipple—I would like to have it appear, if Your Honor please, because it has never yet appeared, as is the fact, that these complaints in regard to his business interests were ex post facto. They made them on the spur of the moment and then tried to get evidence to prove them afterward.

Mr. Bates—If Mr. Thompson is representing your clients I can see that it may be admissible, but as to questions between Mr. Dittmore and the directors it has no bearing whatsoever.

Mr. Thompson—It has a very marked bearing. I will make it material later.

The Master—On your undertaking to make that material I will let it stand.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, sir. And it will be made material in this way: that Mr. Dittmore objected to the dismissal of Mr. Rowlands and refused to participate in this unfounded charge of his lack of business ability and then have to search for evidence afterwards to get something against him.

April 14:

"The directors had an interview with counsel, viz.: ex-Gov. John L. Bates, Mr. Leon M. Abbott and Mr. Dane, of Bates, Noy, Abbott & Dane, Mr. Edwin A. Krauthoff and Judge Clifford P. Smith, and discussed the probable line of testimony in connection with the hearing before the master on the suit in equity brought by the trustees against the directors."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors dated April 14, 1919, as read by Mr. Thompson, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 240.]

Mr. Bates—And I submit, Your Honor, that that has no reason for being in the record, either.

The Master—I do not see any reason for it. We would assume that they would have such conferences.

Mr. Thompson—We will assume that they could have a conference as to the actual line of testimony, but not that they would have a conference as to the probable line of testimony.

Mr. Bates—That is because we could not fathom what you were going to do; and we have not been able to yet.

The Master—I am unable to see any materiality in that.

Mr. Thompson—I think we will connect it later, sir.

Meeting of April 22:

"Attorney Leon M. Abbott, of counsel, dated Boston, April 22, submitting a proposed letter to be used in answering inquiries as to the removal or dismissal of Mr. Dittmore from the Board of Directors."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated April 22, 1919, as read by Mr. Thompson, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 241.]

Mr. Thompson—I would like to see that letter if you have it handy.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that that letter is something we are perfectly willing that the world should have, but it has no bearing on this case. It is a question of advice of counsel, and my brother knows as well as anybody that it is not material or admissible.

Mr. Thompson—Well, I would like to know what reasons Mr. Abbott thought would be good reasons. They were not the reasons alleged. I would like to see that letter.

The Master—I should hesitate a good while before ruling that the directors' counsel were obliged to produce it.

Mr. Thompson—They have only to decline if they are unwilling to do so.

Monday, May 5:

"The directors had an interview with Judge Smith to consider the point of informing members of the Board of Lectureship about Mr. Dittmore's attitude, etc."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated May 5, 1919, as read by Mr. Thompson, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 242.]

The Master—Now, I think you have got to a date subsequent to the filing of the bill.

Mr. Thompson—Yes, subsequent to the filing of the bill, but I just see if there is anything more to be said.

Mr. Bates—Seeing you called for that, I will ask you to put it in (handing paper to Mr. Thompson).

Mr. Thompson—Well, I will be glad to get it. Yes, I would like to put this in. I will read it now.

The Master—Well, wait one moment. I understand at present that that was a letter prepared to be sent out. There is nothing at present to show that it ever was sent out?

Mr. Thompson—The Governor wants me to put it in, asked me to.

The Master—I want to see if I clearly understand the precise situation.

Mr. Bates—You are right, Your Honor. There is no evidence it ever was sent out, but my brother said he would like it.

The Master—Why should any of us want to have that in?

Mr. Thompson—Because it indicates the attitude of these people in explaining what they have done. They did it first and then thought of the explanation afterwards, and their explanations do not always agree. I should like that letter to go in very much.

The Master—If it was never sent out I do not see what significance it can possibly have. Perhaps they thought better of it after they got it prepared.

Mr. Thompson—I do not think Your Honor quite sees what it is. It is a letter to the directors from Mr. Abbott. Here is a letter by Mr. Abbott to Judge Smith.

The Master—A mere suggested letter that it might be well to send out. There we stop.

Mr. Thompson—It is written by counsel for these directors after considering the facts, and when asked to

prepare a statement of reasons for discharging Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Bates—That was not the request at all.

Mr. Thompson—That was the request made.

Mr. Bates—No, it was not. It was the fact of his character.

Mr. Thompson—Does Your Honor rule it out? Counsel wants it in. If Your Honor rules it out that is the end of the matter.

The Master—If all the counsel want it in you may put it in.

Mr. Thompson—Very well. This is dated April 22, 1919, on the letterhead of Bates, Noy, Abbott & Dane, addressed to Judge Smith, signed by Mr. Abbott.

[Copy of Exhibit 243.]

"Bates, Noy, Abbott & Dane, Counselors at Law, 933-939 Tremont Building, 73 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., April 22, 1919."

"Hon. Clifford P. Smith, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts."

"My dear Judge:

"I have talked over with the Governor the proposed form of letter from the directors. Both Mr. Bates and myself still feel that it would be unwise to send out these or similar letters except to inquirers. To send them out generally, and not in response to a direct inquiry, looks as though the directors felt a little sensitive and that they must defend themselves. In our opinion, they ought to assume, as they have a right to do, that the field has confidence in them and believes in them. However, this is simply a matter of judgment and we should not feel to criticize if the board thought it best on the whole to send out such a letter generally."

"We have revised the form which you left with us just a little, and feel that it perhaps would better state the position of the board as we have redrafted it. However, we have no pride of opinion in the matter."

"I return the two drafts of letter which you left with me and also inclose a copy of the letter from Mr. Thompson to Mr. Bates."

"You will be glad to know that Judge Dodge has consented to act as master if he should be named by the court."

"Yours sincerely,

when she testified, for the full record of that meeting? A. Yes.

Q. And that a paper was produced which she said, so far as she knew, was a record of the meeting in relation to which there was a comment on Oct. 17? You remember that, do you not? A. Yes.

Mr. Whipple—May I direct Your Honor's attention to what is said about that on Oct. 1, 1918. I read again from the record:

"The minutes of the directors' meeting of Sept. 11, relating to a conference with the trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society on that date, were again taken up for consideration. To be referred to Judge Clifford P. Smith for an opinion as to what it will be best to include in the minutes."

Q. Now, you remember at that point I asked for the data that was given to Judge Smith with reference to that meeting, and what should be included in the record? A. I do.

Mr. Whipple—Now, if Your Honor please, may I direct Your Honor's attention and that of counsel to one other paper with reference to that meeting, as bearing on the question of whether we have really got that record yet. I refer to Exhibit 4a in letter Sept. 30, 1918, from the trustees to the directors, which begins thus:

"Dear Friends:

"Referring to our meeting with you on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and your request later that the Board of Trustees listen to the reading of the minutes of the Board of Directors recording their interpretation of that meeting, after most careful and earnest consideration, the Board of Trustees has decided that this would not be a wise course of action for the trustees to take."

Q. You remember the directors receiving that communication, do you not? A. I cannot say positively, as I was away a portion of the time; specifically, on Sept. 11.

Q. Well, you were not on Sept. 30, were you? A. I was not present Sept. 30.

Q. Well, I will ask you whether you will testify from your knowledge of the circumstances that the directors invited the trustees over to hear read a record of that meeting as meager as I have read in these records of Sept. 11, which merely states that the trustees met the directors for consideration, and "stated their views of the relations and respective responsibilities of these boards, as the same are determined by the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust?"

Mr. Dane—We object to the question.

Q. (Continued.) Was there not a fuller statement with regard to what was said as between the trustees and directors at that time than has yet been produced?

Mr. Dane—We object to the question, calling for the witness' knowledge. I understand that the witness was not at that time in Boston.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but he is the corresponding secretary, and if he is away, he may have some knowledge of some more competent and probable statement in the original record as to what happened at that meeting.

The Master—I think the witness must answer so far as his knowledge goes.

Q. Did you understand the question, or would you like to have it read? A. I think I would.

Q. Very well; I would like to have it, and I would like to have you pay close attention to it, especially the latter part.

[Question read by the stenographer.] "Minutes read by the stenographer. The only minutes with which I am familiar are those, and the ones from which those permanent minutes were copied, and which have been handed to you."

Q. Well, as you have known this controversy, can you state any reason why these directors would invite the trustees over "to listen to the minutes of the Board of Directors regarding their interpretation of that meeting," when there is in the record itself practically nothing but a statement that there was a meeting, and that a certain subject was referred to? [Handing record book to witness.] A. I am not familiar with any invitation the directors sent to the trustees.

Q. Look at it [handing paper to witness]. Look at it. It is just reading from it. Look at it in the first few lines of that letter of Sept. 30, which has been referred to several times. A. [Reading] "Referring to our meeting with you on Wednesday, Sept. 11, and your request later that the Board of Trustees listen to the reading of the minutes of the Board of Directors," etc.

Q. Yes. A. In the form of a letter under date of Sept. 30, I am not familiar with such an invitation, because I was not present, and had been in Boston, I might not have been in the board room when such an invitation was sent, or it might have gone over the telephone from any of the directors to one of the trustees personally.

Q. I am not asking you to be familiar with any letter inviting them. I am asking you if with your knowledge of the circumstances you can state why in any form an invitation should be given by the directors to the trustees to come over and read the record of the Sept. 11 meeting as meager as that which is contained in your record? A. I cannot state why.

Q. Who would know? A. Possibly one of the directors who was present when such an invitation was given.

Q. You think that that is a possibility, do you? A. Yes.

Q. Would this young lady, whose name I have forgotten, know about it? A. Miss Warren?

Q. Yes. Was she discharging your duties in your absence? A. She was.

Mr. Whipple—I shall wish to ask her some questions about it.

Mr. Bates—You already have.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, but not when I had as full information of the facts, which show that she must have been mistaken.

Mr. Bates—I beg your pardon. You had those papers at that time.

Mr. Whipple—Well, if I did, we

did not appreciate the significance of them as fully as we do now, when we collate them; and probably you didn't, either, or she didn't.

Now, I have asked for, and I do not remember that we have had given to us, the data which were given to Judge Smith with reference to that meeting, in order that, on the basis of those data, he might inform the directors what they should include in their records.

Mr. Bates—Let me see those papers, will you, that you have?

Mr. Whipple—What papers?

Mr. Bates—The ones that you were just reading from.

Mr. Whipple—I hand you here the record.

Mr. Bates—No; the other papers which you have.

Mr. Whipple—What other papers?

Mr. Bates—Those.

Mr. Whipple—When? Why, this is one of the exhibits in the case, the letter of Sept. 30 (passing a document to Mr. Bates), and that is material only as showing the invitation that you sent to the Board of Trustees to come over there and listen to the reading of this sort of a record which you have finally included in your records, presumably by the direction of Judge Clifford P. Smith.

Q. Now, while counsel are looking at that, I will ask you whether this record of the Sept. 11 meeting was written up before or after you got back from California—written up and put into that book? A. After I returned from California.

Q. Well, then, you must know something about the original data there which were handed over to Judge Smith to form a basis for an opinion on his part as to what should be put into the records. A. Not necessarily.

Q. No, not necessarily, but didn't you? A. No.

Mr. Dane—Mr. Whipple, I have found—

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me a moment.

Q. What did you get to make that record up from after you got home from California? A. I had the original minutes of that day.

Q. Where are they? A. They are in the court room.

Q. Produce them, please.

Mr. Dane—I have here a paper dated Sept. 11, 1918, which has heretofore been produced at your request (passing a document to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—Yes.

Mr. Dane—And also a paper dated Sept. 10, 1918, which I think also was produced at your request (passing another document to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—You produced—and I will have this marked, not for the purpose of offering it, but for the purpose of identification—a paper or memorandum which purports to be dated Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1918, which has stamped on it "Copied and compared."

Another stamp "Read Sept. 12, 1918, the C. S. Board of Directors." And then penciled after "ward" in someone's handwriting—whose, I don't know—"Approved Oct. 7." Perhaps you can tell me whose handwriting that is that I have just read (passing the document to the witness).

The Witness—I think it is Miss Warren's or Miss Lowe's.

Mr. Whipple—Let me take that, please.

The Witness—Yes (returning to Mr. Whipple the document referred to).

Mr. Whipple—Will you mark that, which consists of two and one-third typewritten sheets, and then a sheet with handwriting on it attached, and that is dated in somebody's handwriting "Wednesday, September 11, 1918." Someone has written in pencil "insert"; and it is stamped "Copied and compared"; and "Read Oct. 7, 1918, the C. S. Board of Directors"; and then in pencil "Approved." In whose handwriting is that fourth page, if you know?

The Witness—Judge Smith's.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, I will offer this as an exhibit, but I want to do it with the reservation that we do not accept it as the original minutes, but we accept it as a paper which is furnished to us, because, calling Your Honor's attention to what they had written there with regard to that, we submit to Your Honor an inference, or shall submit in due time an inference, as to whether the directors would have invited the trustees over to hear any such thing read as is here recorded. But we will have it marked as an exhibit.

Mr. Thompson—Here is another one that came over from Governor Bates (passing another document to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—I will take this one first.

Mr. Thompson—That was drawn by Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Whipple—Yes. I will lay that aside for a moment, because that did not refer to a meeting.

Mr. Bates—I understand that the date, the 10th, on there, in Mr. Dittmore's mistake; it should have been the 11th.

Mr. Thompson—It should have been the 11th.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, a large part of this paper which will be marked Exhibit 245 is a duplicate of the actual record of the meeting as it seems to have been finally settled upon. Have you that Sept. 11 record?

The Witness—Yes (passing the record book to Mr. Whipple).

Mr. Whipple—Therefore I am sure Your Honor would not wish me to read or to have printed in the record anything more than the paragraphs which I desire to compare, and assuming that that has Your Honor's approval, I will call attention to the fact that the paragraph in the record which I read a moment ago, which is at the bottom of page 98 and the top of page 99, appeared in the following form, and it has been stricken out, and the revision of that paragraph appears on the pages that I have indicated. May I read what appears in the original minutes?

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the board for consideration of the pamphlet 'Purification,' at which time the trustees presented their interpretation of the Deed of Trust under which they are operating the business

of the Publishing Society, with the request for the entire cooperation of the directors of The Mother Church to the extent of consulting them on all important matters in regard to the publishing and issuing of Christian Science literature and any other affairs connected with the Publishing Society."

That was what was stricken out, and what I have read was substituted therefor.

Then the substitute is in Judge Smith's handwriting. It does not appear that Judge Smith was present at that meeting of Sept. 11, does it? Will you look and see if there is any evidence in that record of the meeting that Judge Smith was present, so that he knew what did happen?

The Witness (after examining the book of records)—No, apparently not.

Q. Apparently he was not there? A. No.

Q. Were the records of your meetings made up frequently by some person who was not there? A. No.

Q. It was not a usual occurrence that the records should be made up by some one who was not there? A. No.

Mr. Whipple—The insert in Judge Smith's handwriting is on the fourth page.

"Wednesday, Sept. 11, 1918"—This is what appeared from the record, but the cabinet work, if I may call it that, in the way of insertions, etc., does not appear in the record.

"The trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society met with the Christian Science Board of Directors."

then here is an insert of the words "for consideration of the pamphlet 'Purification,'" and then it goes on, "and stated their view of the relations and respective responsibilities of these boards, as the same are determined by the Church Manual and the Deed of Trust described in Article XXV, Section 1, thereof. The directors were unable to agree to or even acquiesce in the views expressed by the trustees, but deferred making a definite statement of the directors' views until it could be carefully prepared."

Mr. Bates—Will you pass that on to the Court, that memorandum, so that the Court may see it?

Mr. Whipple—That was my plan. May I ask Your Honor's special attention to that? The only thing that is changed that is of any importance is at the bottom of page 2, and if Your Honor compares it with the written memorandum which constitutes page 4, Your Honor will see that the record changed from stating what the trustees proposed to an omission of that, and stating what the directors proposed.

Mr. Thompson—Mr. Whipple, here is a statement of what the trustees proposed (passing a document to Mr. Whipple).

[The paper produced by Mr. Dane, dated Sept. 11, 1918, in typewriting, attached to which is a paper in manuscript, dated Sept. 11, 1918, from which the foregoing excerpts are read, is marked Exhibit 245. R. H. J.]

Mr. Whipple—Will Your Honor be good enough to keep that (Exhibit 247. R. H. J.) while I read another paper for comparison? Your Honor may desire to look it over. With that memorandum (Exhibit 245. R. H. J.) came this one, handed me by Governor Bates, which contains these legends at the top: In pencil, "Filed by Mr. Dittmore." Whose handwriting is that?

The Witness—Miss Warren's, I think.

Mr. Whipple—Then in red pencil, "File." Then stamped on it is this legend, "Copies sent to directors Sept. 16, 1918." Then the legend is stamped on it "Indexed." Then in pencil, "Copy sent to Mr. Dickey 4/2/19 L." Whose handwriting is that?

The Witness—Miss Lowe's.

Q. Who is she? A. A stenographer in the directors' office.

Mr. Whipple—Then in pencil, "Copy to Mr. Neal 4/26/19 L." Then the legend, which is stamped, "Read Sept. 16, 1918, the C. S. Board of Directors."

Now, if Your Honor please, the typewritten heading of what I am about to read is:

"Memorandum of additions to complete minutes of meeting of Sept. 10, 1918."

I am informed that all agree that that "10" is a typographical error for "11." Am I right?

The Witness—Yes.

Mr. Whipple—Now, I will read a paper which I shall offer, consisting of two pages, one full written and the other about a third written.

[Copy of Exhibit 246.]

"Memorandum of additions to complete minutes of meeting of Sept. 10, 1918."

The trustees protested against the recent order of the directors for the business manager of the Publishing Society to stop, pending a personal interview, the issuance of the pamphlet, 'Purification,' on the ground that 'the absolute management of the Publishing Society is vested in the trustees, and if the directors have anything to do with the publishing house it must be through the trustees.'

The trustees also presented what they declared to be their further present unanimous concept of the relation of their Board of Trustees to The Mother Church and to its Board of Directors, which included the following points:

"(a) That the directors have no supervision of the trustees or right to declare vacancies on the Board of Trustees except only for dishonesty or immorality."

"(b) That the trustees do not recognize that the directors have succeeded to any of the rights or responsibilities stated in The Mother Church By-Laws as formerly belonging to Mr. Eddy in relation to the Publishing Society and its Board of Trustees."

"(c) That the final decision on what goes out as official Christian Science literature rests with the trustees."

"(d) That the trustees need not

employ the manager or editors whom the directors elect."

"(e) That 'the trustees must hereafter be supreme in the publishing house.'"

"(f) That 'the trustees are absolute in formulating rules for the recognition of practitioners' cards and church cards in The Christian Science Journal.'"

"After a general discussion of the above-named matters and other questions related thereto covering a period of over three hours, the directors stated to the trustees that they would give further consideration to the whole subject and would advise the trustees of their conclusions."

[Document, two pages, headed "Memorandum of conditions to complete minutes of the meeting of Sept. 10, 1918," is marked Exhibit 246.]

Q. Now, when you got back that memorandum, which is marked Exhibit 246, was in your possession, was it not? A. Yes, sir.

Q. And it was in your possession as one of the original memoranda of what happened at that meeting, was it not? A. Yes.

Q. Who told you not to include it in the record? A. I do not recall that any instructions were given to me relative thereto.

Q. Did you upon your own responsibility reject it from the record? A. No, sir.

Q. Well, then, who did? Whose responsibility was it, if you know?

Mr. Bates—Pardon me just a moment. I furnished that paper to you and therefore I have a right to state to His Honor what that paper is, inasmuch as you have not done so.

That is a memorandum which was drawn up by Mr. Dittmore of what he thought it would be well to put in the record as the result of that conference. The board could not agree with him as to it, or as to what had taken place, and then it was that the question was submitted to Judge Smith to see what ought properly to go into the record in regard to that matter. It was the result of a discussion between Mr. Dittmore and the other directors.

And this memorandum was drawn by Mr. Dittmore.

Mr. Thompson—I am advised, if Your Honor please, that all of that statement except that it was drawn by Mr. Dittmore is absolutely not the fact. I would like to have that go on record also. Mr. Dittmore informs me that everything you have said except the mere fact that that was written by him is without foundation.

Mr. Whipple—An accurate statement of what took place here at this and other meetings, where your records utterly fail to show the truth.

Mr. Bates—My explanation was intended merely to assist Your Honor. I think Your Honor understands the situation, notwithstanding Mr. Thompson undertook to belog it.

Mr. Whipple—Colloquy between counsel has perhaps explained by whose authority this paper, which purported to be a statement of what had happened, failed to go on record.

The Master—It leaves me in doubt on this point: That paper, which purports to be a statement of what happened—the one you last read, Exhibit 246—are't we left in some doubt as to whether this was a part of the original memoranda of what happened at the meeting, kept by or under the authority of the recording officers? What is there to show that that was the case in regard to this paper?

Mr. Whipple—As I have relied entirely upon the colloquy which has taken place between counsel for the respective defendants, I am unable to answer, and I fear this witness may be unable to answer, except that I will now, in view of what Your Honor said, press the question—

The Master—It purports to be a memorandum of additions to complete minutes of meeting.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, may I suggest—

The Master—It appears also to have been read at the meeting of the Board of Directors.

Mr. Whipple—Yes, read twice.

The Master—Read of the Board of Directors' meeting a week later.

Mr. Whipple—Read twice, if Your Honor please.

The Master—Read twice?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—We have not any clear testimony, have we, that it was a memorandum of what took place at the meeting, made at the time by anyone whose duty it was to keep memoranda of what took place at the meeting?

Mr. Whipple—Well, now, one difficulty lies in this, if Your Honor please—that so far as I have found out, I can't find whose duty it was to keep memoranda. Almost anybody who felt like it kept memoranda, and then when they started to make up the record this major seemed to control, the strongest one, the one having the largest number of votes, dictated what the record should be, and not always with fine regard to what had actually happened.

The Master—Very well. With regard to the first paper that you have presented here, Exhibit 245—I was part of the original memorandum made at the meeting?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, I understand him to say that it was.

The Master—I do not understand him to make any such statement regarding this Exhibit 246.

Mr. Whipple—I don't know that he has.

The Master—So that they stand on different grounds?

Mr. Whipple—Yes, Your Honor.

The Master—And on what grounds they do stand we are certainly left in very considerable doubt.

Mr. Whipple—I feel myself unable

with the present witness to clear that up, unless some question occurs to Your Honor which I might put. Because you see I am depending largely upon colloquy of counsel. If it becomes very material we shall offer the trustees' version as to what happened, but at the present time we are dealing with a situation with regard to the directors' records that was a little startling to us in view of the desire of every one to have accuracy in those records.

Mr. Thompson—It might assist if I recall the fact that Miss Warren testified, when asked by me—I was referring to Mr. Dittmore absolutely—that Mr. Dickey did start to dictate the minutes of the meeting himself, she saw that. She went to that extent. When I asked her if he did not tear them up, she said she didn't know.

The Master—I, don't think that helps us very much.

Mr. Thompson—It simply shows there was another set of memoranda started to be dictated by Mr. Dickey of what took place. These contemporaneous interests seem to differ very widely in their statements of fact.

The Master—We look first, do we not, to contemporaneous memoranda made under the authority of somebody whose duty it was to keep them?

Mr. Thompson—We would like to, but we can't find them sometimes.

The Master—Where are those? That is the first thing.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, the directors' apparently have no record clerk. Sometimes the secretary makes them up, sometimes the stenographer is there and takes a part of it. I think the situation is subject to the comment I made some time ago that they are not an organized body, that their records are not such records as are contemplated in our statutes; that is, records which may be put in by reason of the fact they are the records of some one who by law ought to make a record. I offer that suggestion, if Your Honor please, although it may be, and probably is a fact, that the Christian Science Board of Directors, as Trustees under Mrs. Eddy's Deed of Trust for holding church property, are probably a corporation, whether they think they are or not, under our statutes.

The Master—To that extent it would seem as if they must be at least such a body as were required to keep records.

Mr. Whipple—But if they do not know it, and do not have any officer to keep them who is sworn to that duty, but simply go slips about it, angrily who happen to be there not knowing whatever happens to interest him, then they lose that reality of record.

The Master—We must remember we have not as yet the testimony of any of them.

Mr. Bates—I submit, Your Honor, that notwithstanding all these comments that Mr. Whipple has made with regard to the records, which are so far apart from the evidence, that these records have been kept in a manner which is almost exemplary. You can hardly produce a corporation which has been formed by Mr. Whipple, or by any of his clients, that has records that have been kept so well as these records have been kept.

Mr. Whipple—I do not form corporations.

The Master—You mean, generally speaking.

Mr. Bates—Generally speaking. When he refers to the fact that these records are made up from memoranda, is the almost universal custom at the present time, these records have been made up in the same way. When he says there is no secretary, he knows that every one of those records is signed by the recording secretary and also signed by the chairman.

Mr. Whipple—Are either of them sworn as recording officers of a corporation, so far as you know?

Mr. Bates—You have not put in evidence that they are not, and I assume they are.

Mr. Whipple—That is what I was commenting on, that if different people, naming themselves secretaries, do not make them so unless they are sworn under the statute.

Mr. Bates—Well, if you will turn back to the records, you will find, probably, that they were sworn.

Mr. Whipple—I am not going back hunting for what you think is probable. If you will point out anything, then we will have a certainty. However, I think perhaps we have commented fully as much as Your Honor would approve in regard to it. I do not think of any further questions that I can put with regard to a controversy which is entirely between the different members of the Board of Directors, and one regarding which we have no personal knowledge.

Mr. Bates—I will just add one thing more, Your Honor, and that is in regard to what is in these records and the implications in regard to these memoranda. The records, as Your Honor suggested the other day, are supposed to keep an actual statement of what is done, they are not supposed to keep discussions, and if a discussion of the trustees lasted three hours there is no reason why the discussion should be in there. If that is present, that is all the record is supposed to show. These records show that. Judge Smith's suggestions in regard to it did not change the facts at all; it simply changed the question as to how much of a discussion should be put into the record.

Mr. Whipple—The only thing that changed was a fair record to one that was not fair to the trustees—that is all.

Mr. Bates—The record is absolutely fair in accordance with your own trustees' records.

Mr. Whipple—Pardon me. The original record of the Dittmore record shows what the trustees were there for and what they said. And under the advice of counsel that was entirely omitted for the purpose of putting in the position of the directors. Now, if you call that a fair record, why, you are welcome to thus name it. I was not characterizing the fact that they did not have a dis-

cussion put there; I was criticizing the fact that they made a partisan record against the trustees rather than a fair one.

Mr. Bates—I assert that you can't show it by the record or by any memoranda in connection with it.

Mr. Whipple—I assert that the record and the things shown in connection with it by the admissions of the counsel indicate it was not a fair record. Now, I will ask—

The Master—Well, we have now, haven't we, all the facts that we can get at the present time about that record?

of meetings of the directors from Jan. 2, 1911, to Dec. 29, 1911, both dates inclusive.

[Marked Exhibit 250, for identification.]

The next book contains the minutes of the meetings of the directors, Jan. 4, 1912, to Dec. 26, 1912, both dates inclusive.

[Marked Exhibit 251, for identification.]

The next book contains the minutes of meetings from Jan. 1, 1913, to Dec. 31, 1913, both dates inclusive.

[Marked Exhibit 252, for identification.]

The next book commences with the minutes of Jan. 7, 1914, and concludes with the minutes of the meeting of Dec. 31, 1914.

[Marked Exhibit 253, for identification.]

The next book begins with the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 6, 1915, and concludes with the meeting of Dec. 29, 1915.

Q. Hasn't that already been marked for identification? A. Yes; Exhibit 197.

Mr. Thompson—There are seven books in all? A. (Continued) The next and last book begins with the minutes of the meeting of Jan. 3, 1916, and concludes with the minutes of June 5, 1916.

[Marked Exhibit 254, for identification.]

Q. I understand, Mr. Jarvis, you were not present at the directors' meeting on Sept. 11, 1918? A. That is correct.

Q. And you were not present on Oct. 1, 1918? A. I was not.

Q. You were away on your vacation? A. I was.

Mr. Dane—That is all now.

Re-Cross Examination

Q. (By Mr. Streeter) Mr. Jarvis, I called your attention last Thursday to a letter which the chairman of the Board of the Benevolent Association had written asking for information about the finances. A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Dittmore is chairman, is he not? A. He is chairman by reason of his former association with the Board of Directors.

Q. What do you mean by his former association? A. Well, as a former director of The Mother Church.

Q. Well, what do you mean by a former director? Are you passing on the question of whether he is now or was formerly a director? A. He became a director of the Benevolent Association because of being a director of The Mother Church.

Q. How long has he been trying to get information from you about the finances of the Benevolent Association?

Mr. Bates—Hasn't that all been gone into, Your Honor?

Q. For the last two or three weeks?

A. Yes.

Q. Has he got it? A. Not yet.

Q. Is he going to have it? A. He is.

Q. When? A. As soon as it can be handed to him.

Q. How long will that be?

The Master—Why should we spend time on this now, General Streeter? We went into it the other day, didn't we, to some extent?

Mr. Streeter—Yes, we did. We have been trying for two or three weeks to get some information and we haven't got it.

The Master—All subsequent to the date of the suit.

Mr. Streeter—Well, I know, but he is responsible; he is the responsible official.

The Master—Oh, I do not deny there may be a time and place at which you have a right to do it, but hardly now and here, is it?

Mr. Streeter—Well, I don't know. Your Honor knows better than I do.

Q. Have you called a meeting of the Association for tomorrow? A. I have.

Q. Have you got money enough to pay your bills?

Mr. Dane—I pray Your Honor's judgment on such a question as that.

The Master—I don't think we ought to go into that now.

Mr. Streeter—Withdraw it because Your Honor thinks I ought to.

The Master—Mr. Dane, what next?

Mr. Dane—I have some records from the books of the trustees that I would like to put in at this time.

The Master—Are you going to call a witness?

Mr. Dane—No witness. "They are the trustees' records. I assume that we can read such extracts from them as seem to be material. Mr. Krauthoff can read the records."

The Master—You can read those most any time. Had you not better be getting through with your testimony?

Mr. Dane—Records in the trustees' books of course have to be offered sometime. It seemed to us that it would possibly make the testimony of the witnesses more intelligible if those records were read now.

The Master—Very well.

Mr. Krauthoff—Now, if Your Honor please, this is the first record book of the trustees, being the book which bears on its title page, page 1, these words:

"Minute Book for the Board of Trustees appointed by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy for her Trust in behalf of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts."

I do that by way of identifying the book. I suppose that it ought to be identified by the stenographer.

Mr. Whipple—I think not, if Your Honor please. I think that the things that are read should be marked with exhibit numbers, the same course that was pursued with the directors' records, and I should like to see what you intend to read, if there is very much of it, and see whether we object to its materiality.

Mr. Krauthoff—There is considerable of it.

Mr. Whipple—Well, I think, if Your Honor please, that it would be much better for them to call attention to such things as they desire to offer, and then we can know whether we assent or object. Why not go ahead with oral evidence and get this thing into shape by agreement with counsel, not taking Your Honor's time, so that

they can be read promptly and with dispatch, instead of taking so much time as we are taking by reading these dry details of records?

Mr. Krauthoff—If Your Honor please, these are all arranged. There are other documents that fit in, and I will always show Mr. Whipple what it is that I expect to offer.

Mr. Whipple—You can show it to Mr. Whithington after hours and the question will be immediately settled whether there is any objection to its materiality, and there will not be these delays for discussion. I offer the suggestion merely to facilitate and expedite the procedure, if Your Honor please. However, if Your Honor does not approve of it, I will not press it.

The Master—I think it could be done if it would be a good thing to do it, but Mr. Dane's statement is that he puts these in now because he believes that they will assist and expedite the examination of witnesses whom he is going to call.

Mr. Krauthoff—I shall be very glad.

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please, it did not occur to him last week when he put Mr. Dickey on the stand; they were not going to have in any of these records; they were ready to go right ahead with him. So that they must have had enlightenment since that time.

Mr. Dane—No; we have not had any enlightenment, but we have had about a day of directors' records, and that being so, I think that we ought to have the correlative records of the trustees.

The Master—I think that we will go on, and follow the same course with regard to the trustees' records that was pursued with regard to the directors' records, as far as possible?

Mr. Krauthoff—On page 3 of the book, if Your Honor please, is a document headed,

"A Gift to The Mother Church, and A Grant of Trusteeship."

which has heretofore been offered in evidence in the examination of Mr. Eustace; and we desire to begin on page 7.

Mr. Whipple—While you are speaking of that, I find, if Your Honor please, by comparing it with Mrs. Eddy's original letter, that there are some errors or omissions in the copy which we have in our record book. The copy that was given to the trustee was not a correct copy. So some time we were to put in the original, but we will not stop now.

Now, as to what you want to read, I am going, if Your Honor please, to suggest that it be read without my stopping to look it over to consider whether I will object to it, but it will be with the understanding that I may offer any suggestions about it after it is read. I think that that will save time.

Mr. Krauthoff—After the document of Jan. 15, 1898, to which Mr. Whipple has referred, as set out—and at the proper time we will produce the original of that document—the record continues—

The Master—Where is the original, while we are on that? I mean, which side has possession of it just now?

Mr. Krauthoff—We have it here.

The Master—All right. That answers my question. You have that in your books, your collection of Mrs. Eddy's writings?

Mr. Krauthoff—Yes; it is right here.

The Master—All right. Go right on. Do not stop for that now.

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 7:

"Whereas, on Jan. 15, 1898, the above letter was addressed by Mary Baker G. Eddy to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, accompanied by the above instrument in writing, and both documents were read in a meeting of the First Members of the said Church convened on that date; and,

"Whereas, this Gift and Grant was accepted by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, through its First Members at this meeting held on Jan. 15, 1898, and so recorded in the minutes of the said meeting by the Clerk of the Church; and,

"Whereas, for the purpose of carrying out the Trust above mentioned, Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal, and William P. McKenzie met at the publishing house of The Christian Science Publishing Society, at 95 Falmouth Street, in Boston, Massachusetts, at 9 o'clock in the morning of the 26th day of January, 1898; and,

"Whereas, Judge S. J. Hanna presented to the meeting a deed from Mary Baker G. Eddy to The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, of the real estate of the above-mentioned Gift, which deed is as follows:—"

The deed is not here recorded.

"And whereas the said Judge S. J. Hanna presented also a bill of sale and Declaration of Trust from Mary Baker G. Eddy to Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal and William P. McKenzie, a copy of which is as follows:—"

Then here follows a document attached to the Bill in Equity herein as Exhibit A, which has been heretofore offered in evidence. And then the record continues (page 19):

"Thereupon

"The said Edward P. Bates, James A. Neal and William P. McKenzie accepted all and singular the terms, conditions and specifications contained in the said Declaration of Trust and proceeded to enter upon their duties as such trustees by organizing, as follows: Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Edward P. Bates; treasurer, James A. Neal; secretary, William P. McKenzie."

Your Honor will recall that in the Deed of Trust the Hymnal was made a part of the Deed of Trust—The Church Hymnal in connection with that."

Mr. Whipple—You do not mean that the Church Hymnal was made a part of the Deed of Trust?

Mr. Krauthoff—It was conveyed in the Deed of Trust.

Mr. Whipple—Oh.

[The minutes from the Minute Book of the Board of Trustees of which the foregoing are extracts, are Exhibit 255, R. H. J.]

Mr. Krauthoff—On Feb. 4, 1898, an adjourned meeting of the Board of

Trustees was convened at 9:20 a.m. Present Messrs. Bates, Neal and McKenzie.

"Voted, That the secretary write to Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy in regard to the Church Hymnal included in her Deed of Trust but copyrighted by the Christian Science Board of Directors."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, of Feb. 4, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 256, R. H. J.]

On Feb. 11, 1898 (page 29):

"At 95 Falmouth Street the regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 9:15 a.m. Present Messrs. Bates, Neal, and McKenzie."

"At this meeting the following notice was approved for insertion in the March Journal:

"It is announced that The Christian Science Journal has become the official organ of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and that in the April number, 1898, the names of Christian Scientists therein given will be arranged in directory form, and it is desirable to have all names of Christian Science practitioners properly accredited and advertised, blanks will be sent to all who request them that the information desired may be furnished. These blanks will hereafter be sent to new applicants; and present advertisers are requested to send for them and fill them out so that the record may be preserved."

Since the March 1898 Journal, in due course I will offer the April, 1898, Journal to show the change. On the same day, Feb. 11, 1898 (page 33):

"For insertion in the April Journal, to head the Directory, the following notice was framed:

"Those whose names are hereafter inserted in this Directory must be members of The Mother Church, and so amenable to its discipline, and have recommendation as Christian Science practitioners deemed satisfactory by The Christian Science Publishing Society. They must be Christian Scientists who use as their only textbooks the Bible and 'Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures,' and who use and distribute in Christian Science work only the works of Mary Baker G. Eddy and the publications of The Christian Science Publishing Society. In conclusion, evidence has been furnished that any person named here is not conformed in life and practice to the teaching of the above-named textbooks, such name will be removed, money due for unexpired term being refunded."

[The record of Board of Trustees of Feb. 11, 1898, from which the foregoing extracts are read, is Exhibit 257, R. H. J.]

Page 41: "April 15th, 1898. Regular meeting convened at 9 a.m. All members present. A reply to communication sent Feb. 4th to Mrs. Eddy was received from Mr. C. A. Frye, as follows: Stating that Mrs. Eddy desires the copyright of Hymnal to remain the property of the C. S. Board of Directors, and of course the revenue to go to them. This letter was dated April 9th, 1898."

"Voted that the Business Manager be instructed to pay to the Christian Science Board of Directors the net receipts from sales of the Hymnal."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of April 15, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 258, R. H. J.]

Page 47: "May 20th, 1898. Regular meeting of the trustees convened at 9 a.m. present Messrs. Neal & McKenzie."

"A communication from Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy was received directing that the forthcoming Quarterly be copyrighted in her name—which was so ordered."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of May 20, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 259, R. H. J.]

Page 49: "June 8, 1898. Special meeting in lieu of this week's regular meeting called at 5 p.m. present Messrs. Bates and McKenzie. Voted to withdraw name of (blank) from list of practitioners in Journal for reasons given in writing by Mrs. (blank)."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of June 8, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 260, R. H. J.]

We are offering that, if Your Honor please, for the purpose of showing that at that time the Christian Science Society took names out of the list, in connection with further evidence as to a change in the Manual, and the practice thereafter. We omit the reading of the names, because, it being a matter of discipline, the name is not important.

Page 51: "July 8, 1898. Regular meeting of trustees convened at 9:10 a.m. Present Messrs. Bates and McKenzie, and later Mr. Neal."

"Applications for cards in August Journal were passed upon, and various communications received. A notice for the Journal was framed as follows: 'The attention of the branch churches of The Mother Church is called to the notices published in The Christian Science Journal for December, 1896, page 424, and for June, 1898, at the foot of page 167. And also to the general directions regarding church services in the Manual, Aug. 14, 1900, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 266, R. H. J.'"

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please,

directions cannot be advertised in the Journal."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees of July 8, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 261, R. H. J.]

In connection with that notice, attention is called to the Christian Science Journal for December, 1896, at page 424, which contains this notice:

"The Bible Lessons as prepared by a committee appointed for that especial purpose, constitute the entire lesson-sermon, and no remarks whatever by the readers about the lesson or in explanation thereof are to be made at any time during the service."

Also, attention is called to the statement in the Journal for June, 1898, page 167:

"Notice

"All the churches of Christ, Scientist, are hereby notified to hold their weekly Friday evening testimonial meetings on Wednesday instead of Friday evening, commencing the second Wednesday in June, 1898."

"MARY BAKER EDDY.

"Pleasant View, Concord, New Hampshire, May 11, 1898."

[The notice appearing on page 424 of The Christian Science Journal for December, 1896, from which the foregoing notice is read, is Exhibit 262, R. H. J.]

The notice appearing on page 167 of The Christian Science Journal for June, 1898, of which the foregoing is a copy, is Exhibit 263, R. H. J.]

Page 63:

"Aug. 19, 1898. Regular meeting of the trustees convened at 9:55 a.m. Present Messrs. Neal and McKenzie. A communication from Mr. Frye was reported, saying that Mrs. Eddy declined to nominate a trustee to fill the vacancy on the board. It was voted that Septimus J. Hanna be, and is now nominated by the remaining trustees to fill the vacancy on the board—in accordance with directions in the Church Manual, page 28 of eighth edition, and section 19 of the Deed of Trust—and that Mrs. Eddy be notified of this nomination."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, of Aug. 19, 1898, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 264, R. H. J.]

The correlative passage in the eighth Manual, referred to in these minutes, reads as follows:

"Whenever a vacancy shall occur in said trusteeship for any cause the Pastor Emeritus reserves the right to fill the same by appointment."

Mr. Whipple—May I ask what you are reading now? I thought that you were reading the records of meetings.

Mr. Krauthoff—I was reading from the eighth Manual that the record of the meeting referred to.

Mr. Whipple—That has not been admitted in evidence.

Mr. Dane—I think that that is in evidence.

Mr. Whipple—You have done so much of identifying, and so little of offering in evidence, that I must confess that I never know what is offered in evidence and what is merely identified. I would like to see the exhibit.

The Master—You say that that one has been admitted unconditionally, do you, without any qualification?

Mr. Dane—My recollection is that that is so. Perhaps I can find that.

Mr. Krauthoff—Independent of any question of that kind, here is a record of the trustees which refers to the Church Manual.

Mr. Whipple—What difference does that make? The trustees do not create the Church Manual.

Mr. Krauthoff—Wait a minute. This is the book to which they do refer.

The Master—How do we know?

Mr. Krauthoff—It is being offered as the book to which they refer. Its legal aspect is another question.

Mr. Whipple—I move that that be set out at present, this reading from the Manual.

The Master—I think that you had better leave it out for the present.

Mr. Whipple—I thought that counsel was safely fixed for the rest of the afternoon reading records, and I did not notice what he was doing. Give us notice when you leave the records again, Mr. Krauthoff.

Mr. Bates—He gave you notice, and you were not listening.

Mr. Whipple—It is so dull! How can we listen?

Mr. Bates—Then don't blame him. Mr. Whipple—Sitting here and hearing these records read is very dull business.

Mr. Bates—They are your records. They ought not to be dull.

Mr. Whipple—They are not ours. The people are all dead who made these records. They are ancient history. You are not up to the times, Governor.

The Master—Are you going to read something from the minutes of every meeting for the last 20 years?

Mr. Krauthoff—No, Your Honor; I have no intention of doing that.

The Master—You are going back a long way.

Mr. Krauthoff—I have already traveled from Jan. 1898, to Nov. 21, 1899. Page 125:

"November 21, 1899.

"Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 9:30 a.m. All members present."

"Voted, That C. S. Reading Rooms shall be advertised only when established under the auspices of a recognized Church of Christ, Scientist, or congregation holding regular Sunday services. No mention of reading rooms which are not established under this rule shall be made in personal cards or church notices."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Nov. 21, 1899, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 265, R. H. J.]

Page 155:

"August 14, 1900.

"In accordance with the recent by-law the trustees made appointment for the Church Reading Room of Mrs. Laura Sargent, C. S. D., to have charge & Mrs. Nunn to be assistant, subject to Mrs. Eddy's approval."

[The record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, Aug. 14, 1900, from which the foregoing extract is read, is Exhibit 266, R. H. J.]

Mr. Whipple—If Your Honor please,

we object to that if an inference is to be drawn that there was any by-law.

We do not object to the record in and of itself, but any inference that there was a by-law we should object to. It has not been shown yet that there was anybody capable of creating a by-law.

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 159, Nov. 22, 1900. "10:00 a.m. At an informal meeting with the directors the decision was agreed to that when complaints come in against practitioners whose cards are in the Journal, the trustees shall offer the accused the opportunity to present his defense, before presenting the papers to the committee appointed to administer discipline, viz., the Board of Directors and First Reader of The Mother Church."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Directors, dated Nov. 22, 1900, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 267.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 181, March 13, 1901: "Adjourned meeting convened at 11:30 a.m., all members present."

A message was received from Mr. Frye saying it was Mrs. Eddy's wish to have Mr. Willis, the new member of the Bible Lesson Committee, elected by the trustees, this being in accord with the Deed of Trust."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Trustees, dated March 13, 1901, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is marked Exhibit 268.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 182, April 8, 1901: "Special meeting with the directors convened at 12:30 p.m. and the following instructions were read from a letter signed by Mrs. Eddy, regarding Mr. Willis: 'You must put him in first editor now, not wait a day, so as to let him have the run of things. Have the trustees attend to this business at once.' In accordance with these directions, it was voted that Mr. John B. Willis be appointed first editor, and so notified, and that this action be reported to our Leader."

[That portion of the record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, dated April 8, 1901, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 269.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Page 199, Sept. 9, 1901:

"Special meeting of Board of Trustees convened at 10 a.m., all members present. The business manager, Mr. J. Armstrong, was present and signified that as his time would be required more continuously with other work, he desired to be relieved of his duties as business manager. A letter was written Mrs. Eddy, informing her with regard to the situation, in accord with Manual, Art. XXX, Sec. 4."

[That portion of record of the meeting of the Board of Trustees, dated Sept. 9, 1901, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 270.]

Mr. Krauthoff—Sept. 17, 1901, page 201:

"Notice was received from the Board of Directors regarding suspension of (blank) card."

[That portion of record of meeting of the Board of Trustees, dated Sept. 17, 1901, as read by Mr. Krauthoff, is offered in evidence as Exhibit 271.]

Mr. Krauthoff—March 18, 1902:

"Regular meeting of the Board of Trustees convened at 10 a.m., all members present. From 10 to 11:45 a conference was held with the Board of Directors and First Reader in regard to recognition of churches, and the agreement came to was that

IRISH DELEGATES' REPORT IS REFUTED

Statements of Irish-American Delegates Are Officially Answered by Chief Secretary for Ireland—Facts Are Contrasted

LONDON, England.—Dublin Castle has been busy in taking up the challenge contained in the report on Irish conditions given out by the Irish-American delegates headed by Frank P. Walsh. As already stated by cable in this newspaper, Mr. Ian Macpherson, Chief Secretary for Ireland, declared the now notorious Walsh report regarding the state of Ireland to be an "outrageous, wanton travesty of facts." This denunciation was issued last month in the form of a telegram, and included such colorful statements as "stupidities and partisan misstatements," "extravagant and unwarrantable," and "ridiculous document."

Mr. Macpherson announced that a memorandum was being prepared, "giving the true facts," and that it would be issued at once. The first installment of this memorandum, which is headed—"Statement of Irish-American Delegates," follows.

Dublin Castle, June 14.

The allegations set forth in the statement of the Irish-American delegates are concisely and specifically dealt with in the appended memorandum. By way of preface to the latter, I desire to reproduce an extract from a speech delivered by the late Mr. John Redmond, M. P., at an Australian banquet in 1915, which supplies an illuminating commentary on the alleged ill-treatment of Ireland by the British Government, together with an extract from the report made to His Majesty the King by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Dodd, the special commissioner appointed by act of Parliament to investigate charges preferred in connection with the treatment of Sinn Féin prisoners in Belfast prison in June, 1918.

IAN MACPHERSON,
Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Extract from a speech delivered by Mr. John Redmond, M. P., at an Australian banquet in 1915. Referring to the condition of Ireland about 30 years previously, when he first visited Australia, Mr. Redmond stated:

I went to Australia to make an appeal on behalf of an enslaved, famine-hunted, despairing people, a people in the throes of a semi-revolution, bereft of all political liberties and engaged in a life-and-death struggle with the system of a most brutal and drastic coercion. Only 33 or 34 years have passed since then, but what a revolution has occurred in the interval. Today the people, broadly speaking, own the soil; today the laborers live in decent habitations; today there is absolute freedom in the local government and the local taxation of the country; today we have the widest franchise in the municipal franchise; today we know that the evicted tenants, who are the wounded soldiers of the land war, have been restored to their homes or to other homes as good as those from which they had been originally driven. We know that the congested districts, the scene of some of the most awful horrors of the old famine days, have been transformed, that the farms have been enlarged, decent dwellings have been provided, and a new spirit of hope and independence is today amongst the people. We know that the towns legislation has been passed, facilitating the housing of the working classes. So far as the town tenants are concerned, we have this consolation, that we have passed for Ireland an act whereby they are protected against arbitrary eviction, and are given compensation not only for disturbance from their homes, but for the good will of the business they had created—a piece of legislation far in advance of anything obtained for the town tenants of England. I may add, far in advance of any legislation obtained for the town tenants of any other country. We know that we have at last won educational freedom in university education for most of the youth of Ireland, and we know that in primary and standard education the 34 years that have passed have witnessed an enormous advance in efficiency and in the means provided for bringing efficiency about. Today we have a system of old-age pensions in Ireland whereby every old man and woman over 70 is saved from the workhouse, free to spend their last days in comparative comfort. We have a system of national industrial insurance which provides for the health of the people, and makes it impossible for the poor, hard-working man and woman, when sickness comes to the door, to be carried away to the workhouse hospital, and makes it certain that they will receive decent Christian treatment during their illness.

Extract from report by the Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Dodd of the proceedings at the inquiry directed by the Special Commission (Belfast prison) Act, 1918.

Prison Accusations Met

To sum up the findings I have already given, I am satisfied that I had the full facts before me. It is quite clear there was no foundation for any complaint as to food against the governor. The food was under the control of the Food Controller. It is equally clear that the accusation as to ventilation is without any foundation. The cells, in fact, are uniform. The door opens into the cell, and the window is opposite the door. What the prisoners were deprived of was the liberty theretofore accorded to them of placing the window level with the sill, a liberty which they abused by creating tumult in their cells and by the roadway. They were removed from the wing, with all possible con-

sideration and humanity. The accusations of harsh treatment are completely disproved. The charges as to foul cells or foul clothes were also disproved. The evidence was conclusive. The charges against the governor and warden and doctor in this respect were peculiarly cruel. The hose was directed to dislodge two prisoners who had barricaded themselves in their cells, and who succumbed to the attack by water after having successfully resisted direct attacks upon the door. The manhandling of the hands of three prisoners behind their backs who had previously smashed their handcuffs in front, gave me some concern; but, as I have indicated, I find the treatment, though severe, was salutary, and did not need to be repeated. And, finally, I am satisfied that the continuing of the prisoners in restraint at mass and at communion was rendered necessary by the acts of the prisoners themselves, and was done solely for the preservation of the peace. I cannot resist the body of testimony upon this head.

The head warden, himself a Catholic, the members of the General Prison Board, the Solicitor-General for Ireland, all concur in saying that the

ALLEGATIONS

(1) Hundreds of men and women were confined under circumstances of the most shocking nature in the jails, particularly those in the larger cities.

(2) Crossing the Irish Sea from Holyhead to Dunleary, we came upon the first evidence of the military occupation of Ireland. The vessels and wharves were armed with soldiers, fully equipped for the field, going to and coming from Dublin.

"Soldiers Everywhere"

(3) When we arrived in Ireland we found soldiers everywhere. A careful investigation, made on the day before we left Ireland, showed that the army of occupation numbers considerably over 100,000 men, to which accessions are being made daily. The troops are equipped with long rifles, machine guns, tanks, machine bombing planes, light and heavy artillery; and in fact all of the engines of war lately employed against the Central Powers.

(4) There are approximately 15,000 members of the Royal Irish Constabulary. The constabulary is a branch of the military forces. They are armed with rifles as well as small side-arms, engage in regular drill and field maneuvers. They are never residents of the districts which they occupy, and have quarters in regular government barracks.

(5) Mountjoy Prison contained a large number of political prisoners, many of them men of the highest character and standing.

State of Mountjoy

(6) The governor of Mountjoy refused the delegates admission to visit the prison when made through the municipal authorities of the city of Dublin, but Sir John Irwin, chairman of the Visiting Justices, who is in supreme authority of the jail, overruled the decision of the government and admitted the delegates.

General Prisons Board. The chairman of the Visiting Committee for the time being (who is not the supreme authority, as stated) happened to be present on the occasion of the visit of the delegates and accompanied the visitors, being under the impression that permission had been granted.

(7) The political prisoners were confined for the most part in groups, the majority of them being locked up in steel cages, built in the yards of the prison entirely outside of the buildings proper. These cages are exact duplicates of those used for wild animals in the larger zoological gardens, such as Lincoln Park and the Bronx in the United States.

Alleged Barbarities

(8) Statements had been made that unspeakable outrages were being committed against the persons of these men and the most barbarous cruelties inflicted upon them. That they had been starved, beaten, confined in dark and noisome underground cells, otherwise maltreated, and kept for days with their hands handcuffed behind their backs.

(9) The delegates attempted to secure statements from the officers either confirming or denying the charges, but they were not permitted to talk to anyone inside the prison except the governor. He stated that no such barbarities had been committed since he had taken charge of the prison a week or two before. He refused to speak for any time prior to that. He at first denied that there were underground cells in the prison, but upon the delegates insisting, they were allowed entrance. They found a great number of cells underground, too narrow for human occupation, without beds or coverings for the prisoners, no ventilation, pitch dark and extremely cold, although the weather at the time was not severe. The delegates were informed that these cells were at times occupied by prisoners.

The delegates had authentic information that a large number of political prisoners were taken out of the underground cells after they had demanded admission on the previous night.

(10) They found one of the political prisoners still in solitary confinement; he presented a pitiable spectacle. The miserable cell was cold and badly ventilated. He was in an unkempt condition, highly nervous, palpably undernourished, and had a wild glare in his eyes indicating an extremely dangerous mental state. He tried to speak to the delegates, but was quickly silenced by the warden.

attention and diet. There was nothing whatever abnormal in his general

condition. As to the statement that he was in an unkempt condition, he was enjoying the privilege of wearing his own clothes and the use of his own toilet requisites.

Social Standing of Prisoners

(11) The political prisoners in this jail, without exception, are men of the highest standing.

Many of them, confined for months, have not been informed of the charge against them. All of them are denied the right of trial by jury. When charges are made—often of the most trivial character—bail is denied. They were all emaciated and appeared to be suffering from malnutrition.

either on application to the committing justice, who is bound to grant bail in a very large number of cases, and has discretion in others, or on application to the King's Bench Division; but these prisoners refused to enter into bail, and in many cases refused to recognize the authority of the court before which they were brought. In cases of offenses against the Defense of the Realm Regulations, trial is either by court-martial or by magistrates in the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, as in the case of the rest of the United Kingdom under the Regulations. Bail can be granted, and is usually offered.

The prisoners were in a satisfactory state of health; there were no signs of malnutrition or emaciation. These prisoners have been on special and supplemented diet.

(12) As the delegates were leaving the prison they observed Pierce Beasley, one of the political prisoners, being hustled through the back doorway by a burly prison guard. Beasley cried out: "I want to call your attention to the fact that this brute who has me in charge is about to punish me for saying 'Long live the Republic!'"

The delegates immediately protested against the assault on Mr. Beasley, and the governor, after a hurried whispered conversation with the guard, assured them that no punishment would be inflicted upon Beasley.

Prison at Cork, seriously assaulting and overpowering the prison warders, and rescued from the prison a man named McNeils who was awaiting trial on a charge of having attempted to murder a head constable of police in the city of Cork by deliberately firing at him with a revolver.

The prisoner Beasley was not hustled by a burly or any other prison guard. As a matter of fact he was not being brought in to be awarded any punishment whatever but to be informed as to the date of his trial by court-martial.

The statement that the delegates protested against an assault on Pierce Beasley is untrue, and no assault whatever was committed on him.

When the chairman inquired as to whether Beasley would be punished for making a remark the governor of the prison informed him that he would not, and that it was not for the purpose of being punished that he was being brought in.

(13) Upon the delegates' return from the prison they were furnished with detailed statements of others who had been confined in the prison, exposing the vilest atrocities committed against such prisoners.

(14) The delegates upon being informed that there was a large number of prisoners confined in a smaller prison in the town of Westport and that cruelties and barbarities were being practiced upon them, endeavored to visit Westport, but were prevented by the military authorities from entering.

Many of the persons the delegates met in the vicinity corroborated the stories of brutal treatment to which prisoners in Westport jail were being subjected, the details being horrible beyond belief.

The Westport Visit

(15) We announced our intention of visiting Westport. Shortly before the departure of our train upon the following evening two policemen appeared at our apartments and handed us an unsigned typewritten letter notifying us that we would not be permitted to enter the town of Westport, the only reason given being that it "was within a military area."

We proceeded, nevertheless, to Westport. As we approached the town a company of soldiers met us about three miles out and the lieutenant announced in a surly tone that under no circumstances would we be permitted to enter. We demanded to see the colonel, to whom we showed our passports, repeated the message of Mr. Lloyd George delivered through Sir William Wiseman, to the effect that he wanted us to visit all of Ireland, except that we were conducting an investigation under the authority of the Prime Minister. We advised him that we understood that revolting conditions existed in Westport. The colonel, however, declared that he would take the full responsibility of not complying with the request of even so high a personage as the Prime Minister of England, though he stated that he was acting on orders from the government officials in Dublin.

(16) This is utterly untrue. The military or police never use their rifles or bayonets except in defense of their barracks or in necessary self-defense, or when it is absolutely necessary to do so to quell a serious disturbance of the peace.

(17) Within the past few months at least 10 citizens have been killed by soldiers and constables under circumstances which in a majority of the cases coroners' juries found to be willful murder under the laws of England; the last man having been murdered in this way less than one month ago.

In all these cases the perpetrators of the crimes have gone unpunished. In the second case at Ring, County Waterford, a man kicked violently at the police barracks at night. The constable on guard—the only occupant of the barracks at the time—believing that this was a prelude to an attack on the barracks, fired through the barrack door hitting the man who was kicking at the door and who subsequently died.

The Attorney-General for Ireland having fully considered the case, advised that it was not one in which there should be a prosecution. Beyond these cases there is no foundation for the allegation. The military authorities report that within the past 12 months, there has been no case in which a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter against a soldier for killing a civilian, and the police authorities report to the same effect as regards their force.

(18) Hundreds of men and women have been confined for months in the vilest prisons without any charges being preferred against them.

(19) There is no truth in this allegation; no death resulted in any such circumstances.

(20) This is a gross misrepresentation. Pierce Beasley, the prisoner referred to, was awaiting trial, charged with various offenses under the Defense of the Realm Regulations. He was charged, inter alia, with having in his possession, so that he might use it and the instructions therein contained, a document instructing persons in the method of doing injury to railways, telegraph wires and railway engines; instructions for the unlawful training of men in the use of rifles; and with having in a speech applauded the conduct of certain desperadoes who forced their way into His Majesty's

(21) Persons are confined in cells which are not large enough for one man. They are not provided with beds or bunks of any kind, but are compelled to sleep upon the bare floors. There are no toilet facilities or receptacle to contain the human offal which necessarily accumulates upon the floors, where men are compelled to sleep in the fifth night after night.

(22) The food is insufficient and unwholesome. Prisoners—men and women—are compelled to live for days upon water and poorly baked, sour, and stale bread.

(23) Hundreds of men and women have been discharged from jail with impaired constitutions, and are in many cases incurable invalids as a result of their treatment.

(24) During the past winter and spring streams of ice-cold water were poured upon men confined in jail, and they were compelled to lie all night on cold floors in unheated cells in their wet clothing. Many of them were afterward removed to outside hospitals suffering from pneumonia.

(25) Police and soldiers are habitually permitted to enter the cells where political prisoners are confined and to beat them with their clubs.

(26) Solitary confinement in most horrible form is generally practiced. Numbers of prisoners have been taken directly from the jail to insane asylums, rendered maniacs by their treatment.

(27) Large bodies of political prisoners in certain jails, have been kept without any food whatever for days at a time.

Right of Privacy

(28) The right of privacy no longer exists in Ireland. The homes of the people are constantly being invaded by armed men, and the occupants, including delicate women and young children, cruelly beaten and otherwise maltreated.

Regulations. The charge of maltreatment of delicate women and children is now made for the first time, and is, of course, unfounded.

(29) The children of suspected Republicans, many of tender years, are kidnapped, and their parents kept in ignorance of their whereabouts for weeks.

protection. Their parents were not in ignorance of their whereabouts. That there was ground for this action is evidenced by the fact that in the districts from which they came threats were made in proclamations of the Sinn Féiners that anybody who was likely to give information about their outrages would be murdered.

(30) Women and children of refinement and respectability are arrested without warrant, and in company of rough and brutal soldiers transported to distant parts of Ireland and England, where they are confined in jail with the lowest prostitutes, some of whom are suffering from vile disease, and are compelled to use the same toilet facilities, and thus expose themselves to the danger of infection.

Right of Private Property

(31) The right of private property no longer exists in Ireland. Places of business of Republicans are invaded, seized and confiscated. They are given by soldiers and constables, fixtures and property confiscated for seditious and pro-German purposes have been removed. In most cases the proprietors have received frequent warnings before such removals, and it has only been in many cases even after removal where the proprietors have given undertakings that they would not in future use their printing plants for seditious and pro-German purposes, the plant has been restored.

(32) Heads of hundreds of families have been jailed or deported, leaving dependent women and children without means of subsistence and rendered objects of public charity.

were arrested and deported to England. Many of these persons were soon after discharged by the military authorities, but about 700 men were detained in England in an internment camp under the authority of the Defense of the Realm Regulations. Some of these men were, from time to time, discharged on entering into an undertaking to be of good behavior, and all the remaining interned were released from confinement shortly before Christmas 1918.

In February, 1917, a small number of persons was deported to England owing to their seditious and pro-German activities, but these persons were not interned in England; they were merely required to live in specified localities, and the Irish Government bore the cost of their maintenance.

In May, 1918, it also became necessary to arrest and intern in England, for the same reasons, a considerable number of persons, many of whom had been convicted of participation in the rebellion of 1916, and sentenced to terms of penal servitude, from which they were released by an amnesty granted by the King in June, 1917.

It is absolutely untrue to say that the women and children dependent upon these persons were left without means of sustenance inasmuch as government provided an allowance in any case in which it was found to be necessary.

(33) The term "vilest" is, of course, wholly unwarrantable. For the general answer see 32. Meantime it is well to point out that the prisoners referred to are part of the general prison system of the country and that the prisoners referred to, unlike ordinary prisoners, received special ameliorative treatment.

(34) There is absolutely no foundation for these allegations. They are a repetition of the charges already investigated and reported upon by the Right Hon. Mr. Justice Dodd, sitting as a special commissioner appointed under the authority of a special act of Parliament. (See Preface.)

(35) This is wholly untrue. The scale diet in force in Irish prisons for men and women is generous, varied, and nutritious, and is changed or added to by the medical officer for medical reasons. As has been stated, they receive ameliorative treatment unless they misbehave.

(36) These statements are untrue. The following constitutes the only pretext for making such a charge: On one occasion, in February last, four prisoners in Mountjoy Prison (after exercise, instead of returning to their cells), climbed up to a ledge upon the roof of one of the wings of the prison. They could not be reached or induced to come down, and after being repeatedly cautioned that if they did not come down the hose would be used, it became necessary to get them down to use it. They did come down. The incident occurred in the presence of visiting justices.

Changes of clothing were at once provided for these prisoners. Two of them availed of the change of clothing. The medical officer took charge of the other two, and had one removed to hospital and the other to bed. No illness resulted to any of the prisoners. (See also Preface.)

(37) These statements are untrue.

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

WESBROOK WINS
IN FIRST ROUND

Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association Champion Does Well in United States Clay Court Title Tournament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—In a schedule of more than 50 matches in the men's singles, visiting stars lived up to their advance notices on the hard courts of the South Side Tennis Club in the United States national clay court lawn tennis championship on Monday. Several of the out-of-town men progressed several rounds in the day's play.

W. K. Westbrook, the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion and University of Michigan star, played his first match, coming from Toronto, Canada, where he was finalist for the Canadian singles title. Westbrook disposed of H. G. Schiff of Chicago in straight sets, 6-4, 6-2. His left-handed drives worked excellently. H. C. Wick Jr. of Cleveland, Ohio, eliminated H. A. Blosat of Chicago, 6-3, 6-2 in the same round. E. M. Carson of St. Louis won by default in the first round, this completing the first round of play which began Saturday.

Some of the men who ranked as favorites in the tournament got a taste of hard competition in the second round. A. B. Graven, the University of California captain, won a hard-fought match from Wray Brown of St. Louis, 6-2, 11-9. Other matches of inter-city interest included the following:

A. L. Green of Chicago defeated F. E. Bastian of Indianapolis, Indiana, 6-4, 6-4; P. F. Brain of Minneapolis, Minnesota, defeated J. O. Roberts of Chicago, 6-3, 6-0; Theodore Lightner of Detroit, Michigan, defeated R. A. Johnson of Parkersburg, West Virginia, 6-3, 6-3; T. N. Jayne, the Minneapolis veteran, defeated W. H. Becker of Chicago, who was Intercollegiate Conference Athletic Association champion in 1917 for the University of Illinois, 6-4, 6-4; H. T. Byford of Chicago defeated Walter Pinner of St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2; Davidson O'Neil of St. Louis defeated Harold Bartel of Cleveland, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2; G. J. O'Connell of Chicago defeated J. L. Sotherland of Toledo, Ohio, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

H. T. Byford, who played G. M. Church for the western lawn tennis championship in 1916 was making his first serious effort at a "comeback" in championship tournament play. He showed much of his old mastery of the art of cutting corners against Tinger, the St. Louis man and ran up a commanding lead in each set. G. J. O'Connell, the Chicago boy player of promise, won a match of many ups and downs. After losing the first set by a one-sided score he suddenly found his game and went right through the Toledo man.

W. M. Johnston of San Francisco got through the third round by defeating R. J. Shoemaker of Chicago, 6-2, 6-4. Johnston and W. T. Tilden 2d of Philadelphia, the present holder of the championship trophy, were among the first five players to win their way into the fourth round, neither meeting any opposition. The summaries:

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

M. K. Westbrook, Detroit, defeated H. G. Schiff, Chicago, 6-4, 6-2.
G. R. Satterthwaite, defeated John Hennessey, Indianapolis, by default.
R. J. Hubbell, Evanston, defeated C. G. Hill, Chicago, by default.
M. Haddock, Chicago, defeated R. J. Hennessey, Chicago, by default.
H. C. Wick Jr., Cleveland, defeated H. A. Blosat, Chicago, 6-3, 6-2.
J. D. Kersey, Chicago, defeated K. L. Stinson, Erie, by default.
A. D. Pettibone, Chicago, defeated Bryan Thomas, Toledo, by default.
J. F. Day, Chicago, defeated H. T. O'Neil, Chicago, by default.
E. M. Carson, St. Louis, defeated J. M. Samuels, St. Louis, by default.

Second Round

Valeka Satterthwaite, St. Louis, defeated R. J. Hubbell, Evanston, 6-3, 6-1.
H. H. Ingersoll, Chicago, defeated Samuel Fogelson, Chicago, 7-5, 6-3.
D. F. Wiley, Evanston, defeated H. S. Knox, Chicago, 6-3, 6-0.
A. H. McCormick, Lake Forest, defeated H. D. Pettibone, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
T. N. Jayne, Minneapolis, defeated W. H. Becker, Chicago, 6-4, 6-4.
C. R. Drewes, St. Louis, defeated E. M. Carson, St. Louis, 6-4, 6-2.
L. H. Waldner, Winnetka, defeated P. Bowen, Buffalo, by default.
Walter Jackson, Chicago, defeated J. McCormick, Chicago, by default.
H. A. Pinner, defeated Harold McLaughlin, Chicago, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4.
C. L. Johnston Jr., Chicago, defeated B. B. Bell, Kansas City, by default.
W. J. Hoppe, Chicago, defeated J. W. Dunbar, Chicago, by default.
Samuel Hardy, Chicago, defeated Preston Boyden, Lake Forest, 6-3, 6-0.
P. F. Brain, Minneapolis, defeated J. O. Roberts, Chicago, 6-3, 6-0.
A. L. Green Jr., Chicago, defeated F. E. Bastian, Indianapolis, 6-4, 6-4.
A. B. Graven, San Francisco, defeated Wray Brown, St. Louis, 6-2, 11-9.
D. K. Campbell, Kansas City, defeated J. E. Anderson, Parkersburg, 6-3, 6-2.
R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, defeated S. E. Bates, Chicago, 6-2, 6-3.
Theodore Lightner, Detroit, defeated R. A. Johnson, Parkersburg, 6-3, 6-2.
H. T. Byford, Chicago, defeated Walter Pinner, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.
Davidson O'Neil, St. Louis, defeated Harold Bartel, Cleveland, 6-3, 1-6, 6-2.
W. T. Hays, Chicago, defeated Carl Rasmussen, Detroit, by default.
J. F. Weber, Chicago, defeated F. C. Howard, Kansas City, by default.
L. D. Levin, Chicago, defeated Allan Wilde, Chicago, 6-2, 6-2.
G. J. O'Connell, Chicago, defeated J. L. Sotherland, Toledo, 1-6, 6-1, 6-2.

Third Round

W. M. Johnston, San Francisco, defeated R. J. Shoemaker, Chicago, 6-2, 6-4.
H. C. McCormick, Chicago, defeated A. B. Graven, Chicago, 6-2, 6-1.
H. T. Byford, Chicago, defeated Walter Pinner, St. Louis, 6-3, 6-2.

WESTERN TEAMS
BEAT EASTERN

Home Clubs Win All Four Games Played in the American League Baseball Pennant Race

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Chicago	47	28	.623
New York	41	38	.519
Cleveland	42	32	.567
St. Louis	38	33	.535
Detroit	38	33	.535
Boston	31	39	.442
Washington	31	43	.418
Philadelphia	18	52	.257

MONDAY'S RESULTS			
Detroit 2, Boston 0	Chicago 3, Boston 3	Cleveland 7, Washington 1	St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0

GAMES TODAY
New York at Detroit
Philadelphia at St. Louis
Washington at Cleveland

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—The western clubs made a clean sweep of the four games played in the American League baseball championship race Monday afternoon. Detroit defeated New York, 3 to 0; Chicago won from Boston, 3 to 0; Cleveland defeated Washington, 7 to 1, and St. Louis won a close game from Philadelphia, 1 to 0.

DETROIT GETS A SHUT-OUT
DETROIT, Michigan—The Detroit Tigers won from the New York Yankees Monday, 3 to 0. Leonard, the local pitcher was very effective against the visitors. A double-header was to have been played, but the second contest was prevented by rain. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Leonard and Almshorn; Quinn and Ruel. Umpires—Evans and Nallin.

CHICAGO BATS FREELY
CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago White Sox got 11 hits off the offerings of Jones, the Boston Red Sox pitcher, Monday and won 9 to 3. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Williams and Schalk; Jones and Schang. Umpires—Moriarty and Hildebrand.

CLEVELAND WINS EASILY
CLEVELAND, Ohio—Cleveland had an easy victory over the Washington Senators Monday, 7 to 1. The locals had the visitors generally outclassed. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	1
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Jasper and O'Neill; Hamer, Craft and Garrity. Umpires—Chill and Dineen.

ST. LOUIS WINS CLOSE GAME
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Philadelphia Athletics gave the St. Louis Browns a terrific battle Monday in a brilliantly played game. The locals finally won out 1 to 0, through a rally in the eighth. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Batteries—Wellman and Severid; Taylor and McAvoy. Umpires—Owens and Connolly.

F. T. HUNTER DOUBLE
WINNER AT TENNIS

PLEASANTVILLE, New York—F. T. Hunter, former Cornell University tennis captain, carried off two titles Sunday in the Eastern New York State championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Mount Pleasant Tennis Club. He took the singles by defeating H. A. Throckmorton, New Jersey champion, in the final round, three sets to one, 2-6, 6-4, 7-5, 6-4. In the doubles Hunter teamed with A. J. Ostendorf and defeated Alex Iler and Leon Croley in the championship round, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Ostendorf also a double winner, for he and Miss Marie Wagner, winner of the women's singles, captured the mixed doubles title, defeating Mrs. L. G. Morris and H. H. Bassford at 6-4, 8-6 in the final.

Williams Changes Awarding System
WILLIAMSTOWN, Massachusetts—Those players who participated in half the baseball games on the Williams College schedule this spring have been awarded the Varsity "W." The system is a new one, for in previous years it was the custom to give letters to members of the Purple nine who played in the Amherst and Wesleyan games.

Under the present plan the pitchers, who could not be expected to play in half the contests, are honored upon the recommendation of the coach. The following received letters for work last spring: Brown, Burrows, Boyden, Finn, McLean, Manning, Pappin, Batton, Callahan, Manager Boecker, and Assistant Manager Tibbott.

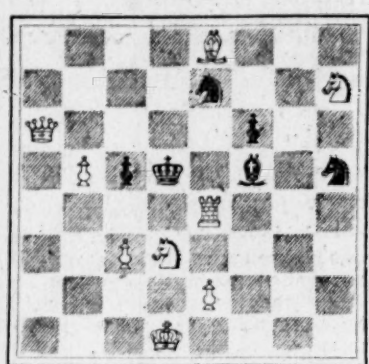
JAIL SENTENCE
FOR STOCK FRAUD

NEW YORK, New York—The first sentence imposed as a result of the recent investigation by District Attorney Edward Swann of stock deals was given yesterday when John Cramer was sent to jail for six months to three years. He was convicted of retaining \$200 given him by Mrs. Ada Newberger for an oil stock deal. In pronouncing sentence Judge Wadhams declared the courts would back up the District Attorney's office by imposing maximum sentences where warranted.

CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 69

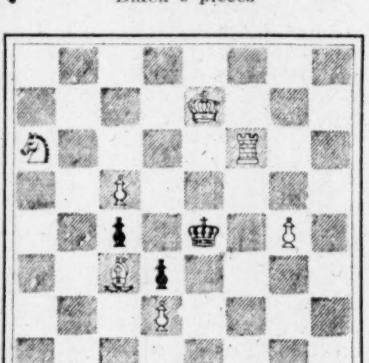
By Chas. A. Gliberg
Black 6 pieces



White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 70

By Jas. W. Harper, Original
White Bay, Northumberland, England
Black 3 pieces



White to play and mate in 3 moves

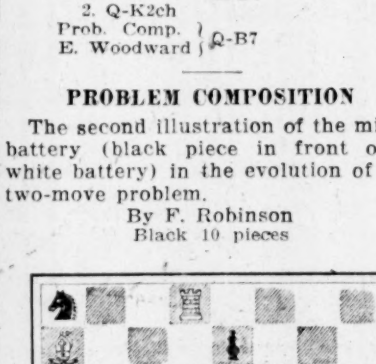
SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 67. R-R4
No. 68. 1. R-R4 K-P
2. Kt-Pd5ch K-Q2
3. Q-K2ch K-K5
4. Q-K1ch K-B7
5. Q-K2ch K-B7
6. Q-K1ch K-B7
7. Q-K2ch K-B7
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9. Q-K2ch K-B7
10. Q-K1ch K-B7
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95. Q-K2ch K-B7
96. Q-K1ch K-B7
97. Q-K2ch K-B7
98. Q-K1ch K-B7
99. Q-K2ch K-B7
100. Q-K1ch K-B7

PROBLEM COMPOSITION

The second illustration of the mixed battery (black piece in front of a white battery) in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By F. Robinson
Black 10 pieces



White 12 pieces
White to play and mate in two moves

NOTES

The Isaac L. Rice Progressive Chess Club, New York, is flourishing in its new quarters at 219 Second Avenue, Manhattan. In a special match game held there Charles Jaffee defeated O. Chajes in a three-knight game lasting 36 moves.

The Concordia Chess Club of Borough Park, New York, recently arranged a simultaneous exhibition by Leon Rosen in honor of the return of Capt. M. L. Neinken, one of its members and a former Columbia player. Mr. Rosen won fifteen and lost two games.

F. J. Marshall gave an exhibition at the Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, New Jersey, playing nine boards (two of which were blindfold) winning eight and drawing one game. His summer Chess and Checker Divan on Young's Pier at Atlantic City is open for the season.

Capablanca was awarded the special \$25 prize given by S. Malsman of the Manhattan Chess Club for the best game in his match with Kostich.

Chess hostilities have been resumed between the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England, for the first time since 1914. The forty-third match was held at Oxford, when the Cambridge team made a clean sweep of a seven-board match. The series now stands: Cambridge, won 23; Oxford, won 17; drawn 3. The scores of the match are as follows:

Cambridge	Oxford
W. Winter (Clare), President	1
J. H. Barnes (St. John's), Secretary	1
L. S. Penrose (St. John's)	1
Cap. R. St. J. Dix (Clare)	1
B. K. Martin (Magdalen)	1
K. P. Middle (St. John's)	1
R. W. Perry (Peterhouse)	1
7	7

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Chicago Cubs got an early lead over the Boston Braves Monday, holding it despite errors and erratic playing later in the contest, and won 5 to 3. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	E
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Vaughn and Killifer; Demaree, Cheney and Gowdy. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

MASSY WINS AT GOLF

PARIS, France (Saturday)—Arnaud Massy, former French golf champion, won the inter-allied golf championship on the La Boule links Saturday by defeating Mr. Dauge at the thirty-second hole. The winner played a steady and consistent game throughout the morning and afternoon, taking 131 strokes for the 32 holes.

THE BRITISH CORRESPONDENCE Chess Association Magazine recently appointed as editor Mr. H. E. Matthews (154 Parlane Lane, Moreton, Eccles) to succeed the Rev. E. Griffiths, retired.

Mr. W. H. Gunston again won the Trophies Tourney for Class I, with a 64 out of 7 score. Plymouth, England, defeated Exeter in the Devon Association Bremlidge Cup competition, and will meet Torquay in the final round. The masters' tournament, held at Stockholm, Sweden, resulted in a win

for S. Olsen, with O. Nilsson and E. Jacobson tying for second and third places.

A game in the 1911 match:

Tarrasch	Schlechter
White	Black
1. P-K4	P-K4
2. Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3
3. B-K15	P-QR3
4. B-R4	Kt-B3
5. Castles	P-Q2
6. R-K	P-QK4
7. B-K15	B-K2
8. P-QR4	P-QK1
9. P-P	P-P
10. P-B3	Castles
11. P-Q4	P-P
12. P-P	B-K15
13. Kt-B3	Kt-QK5
14. B-KB4	Kt-Q2
15. P-KR3	BxKt
16. QxR	P-QR4
17. Kt-Q5	Kt-K1
18. BxKt	P-P
19. R-R7	Kt-K4
20. Q-QK15	B-B3
21. BxKt	P-P
22. P-K15	Q-K13
23. R-P	K-R
24. K-K15	BxR
25. B-B3	Q-R4
26. P-B4	B-B3
27. R-K2	Q-B8
28. Q-Q8	P-B2
29. B-K15	Q-K13
30. R-QR2	Q-Q2
31. P-KK4	R-KB
32. P-K15	P-K12
33. Kt-K15	Q-K12
34. R-B	P-R3
35. P-KR4	P-R4
36. P-B5	P-P
37. P-P	B-B3
38. P-B5	P-P
39. PxB	Q-Q2
40. Q-K15	Resigns

The match ended in a draw; with three wins each and nine draws.

NEW YORK BACK
IN FIRST PLACE

Giants Defeat Pittsburgh While Philadelphia Is Winning From Cincinnati in National League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Once again has the lead shifted in the National League baseball championship pennant race, and this morning finds the New York Giants again leading, with the Cincinnati Reds in second place. This was accomplished Monday afternoon, when New York defeated Pittsburgh 5 to 4, while Philadelphia was winning from Cincinnati, 8 to 1. Two other games were played in this league Monday, Chicago defeating Boston, 5 to 3, and Brooklyn winning from St. Louis, 3 to 1.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING			
Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	45	23	.666
Cincinnati	43	25	.632
Chicago	42	26	.615
Brooklyn	37	33	.523
Pittsburgh	38	37	.506
St. Louis	33	44	.430
Boston	28	43	.394
Philadelphia	20	47	.298

MONDAY'S RESULTS
Chicago 5, Boston 3
New York 5, Pittsburgh 4
Pittsburgh at New York
Philadelphia 8, Cincinnati 1

GAMES TODAY
Chicago at Boston
St. Louis at Brooklyn
Pittsburgh at New York
Cincinnati at Philadelphia

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Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3

Batteries—Packard and Clarke; Luque, Mitchell, Fisher and Raden, Allen. Umpires

ADVANCE IN HIDES RAISES SHOE PRICES

Manufacturer Forecasts That Increase from March 1 to Sept. 1 Will Exceed Previous Advance Since War Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — Shoe prices, now advancing more rapidly than at any time during the war, will, from market indications, continue to advance, according to men familiar with the shoe and leather industries. An official of a large shoe manufacturing company predicts that the increase in shoe prices from March 1 of this year until Sept. 1 will exceed the increase from the beginning of the European war until March.

Manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers profess to be much alarmed by the situation, and all disclaim ability to account for the present high prices. The facts, so far as they can be ascertained, seem to be as follows:

Manufacturers, retailers, and wholesalers say of their own businesses and of each other's that the percentage of profit has remained unchanged, or practically so as a general rule, since the beginning of the European war. This would mean, however, with present prices, assuming that shoes generally have gone up about 100 per cent, approximately an increase of 100 per cent in dollars profit.

Labor is not getting so much out of the advance, on this basis, as are the shoe manufacturers and distributors, for labor costs have in few instances advanced 100 per cent, and the average for factory labor will probably run between 60 and 80 per cent. In some retail stores the pay of clerks has barely advanced 15 per cent since the war began, though the general rate is better than that. The tendency of wages to lag was shown as early as 1916, when shoes wholesaling in 1914 at \$2.62 had advanced to \$3.91, an increase of about 50 per cent. Labor cost of the shoe had gone up only from 60 to 70 cents, about 17 per cent. The labor cost of a good shoe now is estimated by manufacturers at \$1 to \$1.15.

Excessive Profits

Certain retailers have made excessive profits on unusual styles of women's shoes, but, according to persons familiar with the industry, were to some degree justified because if they failed to make good profits in a short time, the shoes became unsalable and the losses might be correspondingly heavy. For example, a \$5 shoe, in style, might sell for \$10, but out of style would barely bring \$1.50 if it could be sold at all. This condition led, during the war, to the attempt to reduce shoe manufacture to staple sizes, and made practicable the government's maximum price, soon removed, of \$12 a pair.

All interests concerned with the making of shoes and with their sale have, it is admitted, benefited from the advancing market, which has enabled them to sell now, at present prices, goods laid in at lower costs.

Despite the general gain in dollars profit, if not in percentage of profit, all along the line, the principal factor in the increased prices appears to be the vastly increased costs of raw materials, principally hides, which have gone up 50 to 80 per cent since March alone. In view of the reopening of the Indian market for hides, the restoration of shipping to common sense, and the return of troops to civil life or to peace-time duty, requiring fewer shoes, the advance is rather extraordinary.

Tanners say that the packers, who were recently shown by a government investigation to have acted in unison, control the domestic supply of hides. They also say that foreign hides have advanced largely because of great increases in freight rates, which, for example, are said to be much lower on hides to South America than north bound.

After the recent Buenos Aires strike, the tanners say, South American firms promptly advanced the prices of their hides to recoup losses in the industrial struggle. So far as known, no part of this covering of losses during the strike went to the employees to compensate their loss of wages.

Supervision Recommended

Clarence Ousley, acting secretary of the Department of Agriculture, in a statement just made public, recommends federal supervision for the packers. He points out that the prices paid by the packers for live stock, particularly beef, is so low that farmers and cattlemen are losing money by raising stock. On the other hand, he shows that meat prices to the consumer are so high that the demand for beef is falling off, and he draws the conclusion that manipulation is being carried on by the packing monopoly.

According to Mr. Ousley's statement, the price of hides has increased from 50 to 80 per cent since March 1, and this condition he cites as illustrative of the great profits made by the packers in their by-products. It is interesting that when the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living was holding its hearings on the boot and shoe industry, in 1917, it was brought out by several witnesses that the prices of meat and of hides seemed to have no relation. When hides were low, meat might be high. At present, hides are advancing rapidly, although Mr. Ousley shows that the number of cattle on American ranges has increased considerably during 1918. The number of American hides available, therefore, is larger than at any time in late years; the great use of leather for military purposes is being largely reduced, and the men who remain in uniform would need shoes in civil life.

Since 1917, when the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living investigated the shoe industry, shoe

manufacturers have made charges that the supply of hides was controlled by a monopoly, and that smaller monopolies controlled the supplies of other accessories in shoe manufacture, such as eyelets, etc. At hearings before the commission, no definite evidence could be brought out that an actual combination existed, but the union with which prices moved and the general uniformity in the trade indicated, the witnesses felt, that a "gentleman's agreement," if nothing more, was in operation.

Central Leather Earnings

Central Leather earnings were shown, during the war, to have run as high as \$100 a year on each share. It was also brought out that Central Leather interests had laid in large stocks of leather at a time when prices were low. Individual cases of fortune-making were brought to the attention of the commission—one Haverhill firm, for example, was said to have bought a large stock of white kid for less than \$100,000, and to have refused to sell it at a 75 per cent profit. Shoe men charged that large amounts of sole leather were held in storage in the west, and were being sold out slowly in order not to break the market.

At present, according to tanners' figures, the best grades of leather for uppers range in price from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a foot. From three to five feet of leather are required for the uppers, depending on the size of the shoe and the height of the upper. The cheapest grade of leather available for uppers costs now about 50 cents a foot. The cheapest grade capable of being made into a serviceable shoe costs 80 cents.

In 1914, the cheapest grade of leather for uppers cost from 13 to 16 cents a foot; good grades 23 cents, and about the best-colored leathers 40 cents. These figures indicate general advances of 200 to 300 per cent in leather costs.

Hides Advance Rapidly

Hides have gone up very rapidly in the last year and most of the advance has been within the last few months. The following prices are illustrative: the first figure in each case being the price a year ago and the second the present price, per pound: Packers' leather, native steers, 29-33 cents, 42-43½ cents; native cows, 29-33 cents, 40-43½ cents; branded cows, 30 cents, 40 cents; native bulls, 23 cents, 33 cents; branded bulls, 21 cents, 30-33½ cents. Naturally, the increases since the beginning of the war have been much greater. The increase in Buenos Aires hides in the last year has been from 34 to 46 cents, and in calfskins, green salted, Chicago city, from 44 to 77½-80 cents. Calfskins and goat-skins are used principally for the uppers, and cowhides for sole leather. Most of the goatskins are imported.

Increases in labor costs since the beginning of the war, according to manufacturers' figures, have run generally less than 100 per cent. Materials have advanced in many instances from 200 to 300 per cent. The labor cost of the average medium-grade shoe in 1914 is given by manufacturers at about 60 cents; in 1916, 70 cents; and now, \$1.15. Figures prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Department of Labor, made the labor cost much less in 1916. For these figures, the bureau took 100 pairs of shoes as the unit, and made careful investigations of the time required to make them. It appeared from these inquiries that the actual labor time in a pair of shoes was about 86 minutes, and the labor cost 38 cents.

Although the manufacturers' figures for labor are higher, the National Industrial Conference Board, in its research bulletin on hours and output in the shoe industry, shows that exclusive of routing time and superintendence, the labor time required on all the important processes of shoe manufacture was about 70 minutes per pair. The Department of Labor figures include routing time and superintendence, so the labor time figures probably correspond fairly well. The actual time required for turning out a pair of shoes, however, is from two to three weeks, because time must be allowed after all the work on certain processes is finished.

Retail prices represent ordinarily an advance of 25 to 40 per cent over wholesale prices, depending on the grade of the shoe. The higher priced shoes bring the greater profits.

The rate of profit to the dealer and manufacturer apparently has not increased particularly, and labor costs have not increased to anything like the amount of increase in cost of materials, which apparently represents the greater part of high shoe prices today. Certain factories and retailers, it is said, have supplies on hand of unsalable shoes. In 1916, a prominent shoe manufacturer said that the number of shoes in the country was sufficient to provide several pairs per capita, but that most of these could not be disposed of.

SHIP DELIVERIES INCREASE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Ship deliveries in June totaled 188 of 578,583 deadweight tons, an increase of 106 per cent over deliveries in June, 1918, according to an announcement by the Shipping Board. Ships launched numbered 97 of 504,200 deadweight tons, an increase of 111 per cent over June last year.

WORK IN MANITOBA BY KHAKI COLLEGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba — The "Khaki College" in connection with the University of Manitoba is doing valuable reconstruction work. At present there are 113 returned men taking the courses who would, in all probability, have thought it hopeless to go on with their education if it had been necessary to go back to high school or to resume at the university without this opportunity to gain time. The system adopted in the Khaki College is that of free tutorial classes.

Instead of drifting into occupations, these returned men who left their studies to shoulder a rifle are being induced to resume their interrupted studies at a critical period in their lives, and are thus saved to the professions, preventing an incalculable loss to the Province. Students can enter at any time, and are allowed to proceed to the next higher grade without the formality of an examination whenever the instructors deem them to be ready for promotion. The purpose of these tutorial courses is primarily to prepare the boys to re-enter the university regular classes next September, but it is thought that the Khaki College will carry on all winter.

It is a significant fact that the courses leading to a definite profession are better patronized than those leading to an arts degree. The courses leading toward engineering and law are most popular. One student is preparing himself for the diplomatic service.

QUEBEC'S NEW SAGUENAY LINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office
QUEBEC, Quebec — The Quebec and Saguenay Railway line between Quebec and Murray Bay, a distance of 90 miles, was inaugurated in a very fitting manner, crowds of summer residents along the route flocking to the various stations which were lavishly decorated, and as each station was reached the bells rang out a welcome to the first train over the road.

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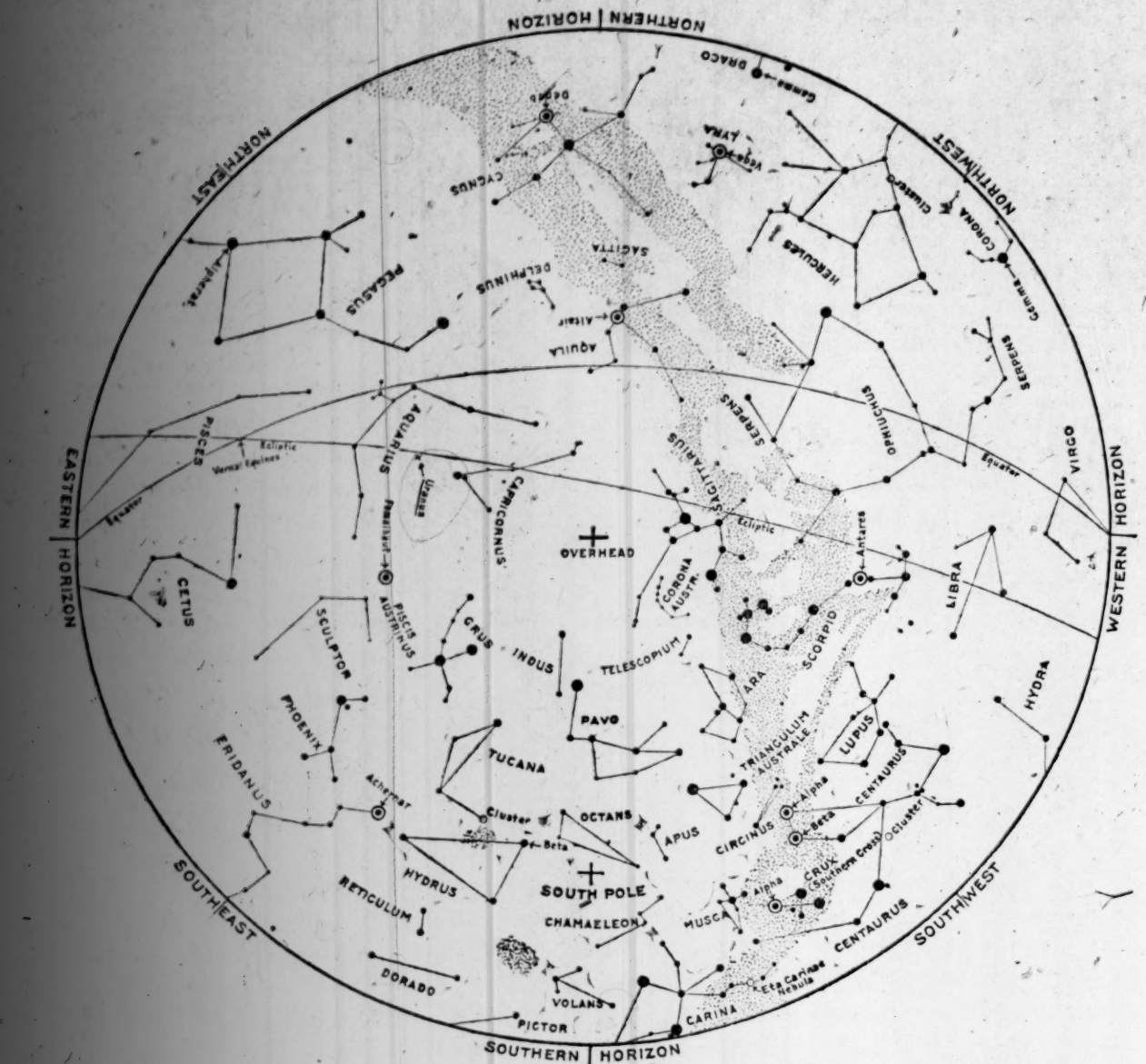
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GENE



The August evening sky for the Southern Hemisphere

The map is plotted for the latitude of Southern Africa and Southern Australia but will answer for localities much farther north or south. When held face downward directly overhead, with the "Southern Horizon" toward the south, it shows the constellations as they will appear on Aug. 7 at 11 p. m., Aug. 22 at 10 p. m., Sept. 6 at 9 p. m., and Sept. 21 at 8 p. m. in local mean time. The boundary represents the horizon, the center the zenith. For convenient use, hold the map with the part of the boundary down corresponding to the direction one faces. The lower portion of the map thus held shows the stars in that part of the sky according to their relative heights above the horizon. The names of planets are underscored on the map.

THE SOUTHERN SKY FOR AUGUST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

One of the first lessons in astronomy is that the planets shine by reflected light. The sun, center of the solar system, pours out light and heat upon all his family of planets. Without the sun, the planets would be invisible masses of matter circling in their dark orbits. On the other hand, the stars, which gem the sky, are suns, each shining by its own light, and possibly attended by its own company of planets. They appear so very faint simply by reason of their incredible distance from us.

Looking at the planet Venus, now so resplendent in the western sky and outshining all the stars, it is hard to realize that its light all comes from the sun. When Venus is in the portion of its orbit more distant from us, the planet is illuminated by light emanating from the farther side of the sun, so that if the planet's disk were a mirror, we might behold the "back" of the sun. At any rate that is the source of light. Use has been made of this idea by Mr. John Evershed, director of the Kodaikanal Solar Observatory in India.

Certain shifts of lines in the solar spectrum with respect to the lines produced by iron in an electric arc are used for comparison have proved puzzling. One phase of the Einstein relativity hypothesis might afford an explanation, or the phenomenon may be due to some peculiar effect on the sun produced by our own planet, the earth.

Mr. Evershed has photographed the spectrum of Venus at different phases, and finds that the shifting of the lines decreases as the planet passes round toward the farther side of the sun. When Venus is illuminated by light from the solar hemisphere which is turned 90 degrees or more from the earth, the displacements of the lines are no longer toward the red end of the spectrum, but are quite in the opposite direction, that is, toward the violet end. To show that such peculiarity does not exist in different sections of the sun's periphery at all times, he has photographed the sun at stated intervals as it turns on its axis, until he has records of all sides. He finds that the shift of the lines is practically constant, whichever face of the sun is turned to the earth. He concludes from his work that it seems to disprove finally of the possibility that solar line-shifts are due to gravitational effect resulting from Einstein's generalized relativity hypothesis. As the shift toward the red, according to these observations, is observed only in light derived from the hemisphere of the sun facing the earth, it seems necessary to admit an earth-effect.

Whether the shift of the lines is to be interpreted as actual motion and, not, he is not sure, and is anxious for further data from other observers.

Turning to the accompanying map, we see the zodiacal constellations this month are Virgo, Libra, Scorpio, Sagittarius, Capricornus, Aquarius, and Pisces. Hercules and Ophiuchus with Serpens are rather conspicuous in the northwestern sky, while Pegasus is rising in the northeast. Centaurus and the Southern Cross are low in the southwest. Eridanus in the southeast is slowly rising. This constellation is so long drawn out that it consumes about eight hours for the process of clearing the horizon. When it does come, it brings Orion, which closely follows it. In setting, only four hours or less are required at the latitude represented by the map. Of the first-magnitude stars, Altair, Vega, and Deneb are in the north. In the southwest we have Antares, Alpha, and Beta of Centaurus,

and Alpha of Crux. Fomalhaut and Achernar are in the southeastern quarter. Note that the bright star in Pavo is almost exactly on the meridian at the time of our observation.

The following phenomena of the moon and planets for the month, given in Greenwich civil time: The phases of the moon are: First quarter on Aug. 3 at 8:12 p. m., full moon on Aug. 11 at 5:40 p. m., last quarter on Aug. 18 at 3:56 p. m., and new moon on Aug. 25 at 3:37 p. m. The moon will be farthest from us on Aug. 4 and nearest on Aug. 18. Its monthly progress will carry it near to Uranus on Aug. 12, Mars and Jupiter on Aug. 23, Neptune and Mercury on Aug. 24, Saturn on Aug. 25, and Venus on Aug. 27.

The planet Mercury passes between us and the sun on Aug. 15. This is called inferior conjunction. Mercury, being near the sun, will not be visible until near the end of the month, when it rises as a morning star to the westward of the sun. Venus in the west in the early evening has increased in brilliancy, and reaches maximum brightness on Aug. 8. Uranus is in opposition to the sun on Aug. 23. Neptune and Saturn will be in conjunction with the sun this month, Neptune on Aug. 2, Saturn on Aug. 25. Therefore they cannot be seen. Mars and Jupiter are morning stars.

WINNIPEG STRIKERS PREPARE PETITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—By special arrangement with the Crown, four of the arrested Winnipeg strikers who are awaiting trial here for the purpose of "telling the true conditions" in the western capital during and after the strike. They also inaugurated a monster petition on behalf of the strikers now detained under the Immigration Act and solicited funds to carry on the defense of all the accused. The deputations expects to cover all the principal centers of Ontario and Quebec. At a mass meeting of the metal trades who have been on strike here for the past two months, appreciation "of the visit of our brothers from Winnipeg" was expressed, and a resolution was passed that the Metal Trades Council "would do all in its power to assist them in their endeavor to restore in Canada the inalienable right of free and open trial by jury, and congratulating the workers of Winnipeg on their "magnificent fight."

NIAGARA ALIEN PROBLEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

NIAGARA FALLS, Ontario—According to the Dominion police of this district an undesirable state of affairs exists in the Niagara Peninsula, and particularly in the municipalities between this city and Hamilton, with regard to the great number of aliens who have neglected to register in compliance with the order of the Dominion Government. Large numbers of these men, among whom are Germans, Austrians, Bulgarians, Turks, Rumanians, and Russians, are being rounded up by the police, as it is believed most of the labor troubles in this district are being stirred up by these foreigners, many of whom have no employment and seem to exist by means unknown to the authorities. Welland alone has 3000 Austrians, Bulgarians, Russians, and Rumanians, most of whom are still unregistered. Thorold and this city having each over 1000. The Austrians are the least troublesome, but the presence of so many Germans, Bulgarians, Turks, and Russians is looked upon as a menace, particularly the latter, whose activity in the circulation of Bolshevik literature causes the authorities considerable trouble.

SIBERIAN TIMBER TRADE PROSPECTS

Canadian Economic Commission Report States That Tendency Is to Limit Foreign Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—Mr. Louis Kon, secretary of the Canadian Economic Commission, who recently spent several months in Siberia, has returned to Canada and has made an interesting report to the Department of Trade and Commerce on the forest and timber industry of the Russian Far East. Remarkable data available which could be quoted as authoritative, he says. In the Amur district there are said to be 110,000,000, in the maritime district 91,000,000, in the Sachlin district 1,260,000 acres of forest lands. In the Amur district between 9,000,000 and 12,000,000 acres of forests belong to the Amur Cossack administration, while Mr. Kon estimates that some 4,500,000 acres are available for immediate exploitation. In the maritime district it is estimated that three-fourths of 90,000,000 acres of the forests is the property of the Cossack administration, and some 6,000,000 acres to the peasants.

Lack of System

The most striking features of the timber industry in the Far East are lack of system and the forest-robbing methods in cutting timber. Further than that there is no logging equipment and labor is very inefficient, and the most primitive tools are employed, while lack of capital is greatly felt.

Mr. Kon summarizes the following reasons for the neglect of so important an industry: (1) The granting of permits for four years only, without the slightest guarantee of an extension of that period if desired or necessary. (2) The selection often of the least desirable limits by the government for lease, and the obligation to take out yearly a stated number of trees for which a royalty had to be paid if they were or were not taken out. (3) High upset price in auctioning off the limits, which often made the purchase of the concessions offered for sale unprofitable. Of the 1380 limits offered for sale from 1910 to 1913, 583 were purchased. (4) The great loss of time and money caused by the endless formalities, troubles and difficulties caused by the government administration. (5) Scarcity of labor, lack of roads and of harbor facilities in Nikolaievsk, the cheapest and main outlet for export.

Primitive Methods

As regards the acreage owned by the peasants these people are given from timber grants, at the same time being allowed a certain money grant for the purpose of clearing the land, and establishing themselves. Their methods are most elementary, as they have no animal power or mechanical devices for clearing the timber, nor the slightest idea of the necessity of conservation of timber for their own future use. The estimated possible yearly cut of the maritime district and Sachlin Island is stated to be 47,488,000 cubic feet but only 2,800,000 are actually cut.

Mr. Kon also submits to the Department of Trade and Commerce a report of the first joint meeting of the Canadian Economic Commission and the Russian-American Association of Vladivostok. The chief subject under discussion was the timber, wood, pulp and paper-making enterprises in the

Russian Far East. Speaking on the question of giving foreigners equal privileges with Russian subjects in the development of timber resources, the report says that there is a strong tendency to limit the participation of foreign capital to about 49 per cent so as to exclude foreigners from the controlling interest in the management.

REGULATIONS FOR LIQUOR PRESCRIPTIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

VICTORIA, British Columbia—Victoria prohibitionists have again taken up with the provincial government the necessity of stricter regulations governing the granting of liquor prescriptions by the medical profession. A delegation has interviewed the Premier and told him that the prohibitionists view with alarm what appears to them to be an abuse of the provisions of the act by the medical profession. Some doctors, it was pointed out, were not confining their prescriptions for liquor for uses prescribed by the act.

It was stated that one doctor had issued 100 prescriptions for liquor in six days and another 525 in 26 days. Mr. Oliver pointed out that in the case of an act to which a large section of the people had a decided objection, its administration would always be fraught with more or less difficulty. He promised a full and thorough investigation. The prohibitionists made it clear to the government that they would welcome the prosecution of doctors who were exceeding the powers granted by the Prohibition Act.

SHOE TRADE AWARD IN TORONTO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—By an award signed on June 30 by Judge Snider, of Hamilton, and Fred Bancroft, of Toronto, over 400 boot and shoe workers employed in three large Toronto factories obtain a 46½-hour week, with increased pay for hourly and piece-workers, in proportion to the reduction of hours, time and a half for overtime, with wages dating back to May 1 for two factories and June 1 for one.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

DEVON COMEDY BY EDEN PHILLIPOTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

"St. George and the Dragon," a Devon comedy in three acts, by Eden Phillips, produced by Miss Lillah McCarthy at the Kingsway Theatre, London. The cast:

Lord Sampford.....Nicholas Hannen
Lady Sampford.....Amy Ravenscroft
Hon. Eva Somerset.....Meggie Albanesi
Mrs. Monica Somerset.....Lillah McCarthy
Mr. Moran Tremayne.....Felix Aylmer
Miss Nash-Pomeroy.....Jean Cadell
Lt. Hef. St. George Loftus.....Ernest Thesiger
Rev. Cecil McKinley.....Clifford Mollison
John Coppelstone.....Fawcett Llewellyn
Sarah Coppelstone.....Mary Brough
Edmund Coppelstone.....Claude King
Unity Coppelstone.....Evelyn Walsh Hall
Nicholas Caunter.....Edwin Oxley
Bassett.....George M. Marriott
Postman.....Freda Carr
Parlormaid.....Alice Moore

LONDON, England—Crescendo is not the usual progress of a play, for dramatists have not yet fully realized that a good last act is half the battle. It is too often just a general sweep-up, without any special attention to characterization or actually a kind of run-down of a clock that has been set to work for two hours and not a minute longer. Now Mr. Eden Phillips does not make this mistake in his Devon comedy, "St. George and the Dragon," produced by Miss Lillah McCarthy at the Kingsway. On the contrary, he has, after a rather feeble first act, a practical increase of interest, with the result that the curtain descended on the first night with all signs of a successful career. In fact, the applause after the second act was remarkable, even for a premiere, and must have compensated Miss McCarthy somewhat for the untimely withdrawal of her brilliant production of "Judith."

Clever Entertainment

In "Our Mr. Hepplewhite," reviewed in these columns, it will be recalled that the audacious young tradesman visited his fiancée's aristocratic relatives in their home. In the new play under similar conditions, a man of the "lower-middle class" engaged to a daughter of a peer—the girl visits the farmhouse family of the man, she thinks she loves. The same results—distillation. In originality, therefore, the new piece does not excel. But in dialogue and indications, rather than studies of character, it does. Indeed, as one might expect from the writer of many popular books, the new piece is distinctly clever and entertaining—the kind of thing, in fact, that holds your amused attention, though you don't believe a word of it.

The cryptic title refers to the Rt. Rev. St. George Loftus, new Bishop of Exeter, and the two uncontrollable daughters of Lord Sampford, Eva and Monica. Both girls have engaged themselves to men outside their own circle. Monica to the man already mentioned, a son of a Dartmoor yeoman farmer, and Eva to a brilliant but impetuous scholar of the divinity, a Scotsman. Being independent, and democratic in profession, they successfully defy the authority of their "tyrannical and reactionary" (as one of them puts it) parent, and pour scorn upon the old-fashioned class distinctions that form the basis of these objections.

Two Rebellious Daughters

"You really are egregious," says the peer, and, "You are all egregious," retorts the younger generation—in Eden Phillips' typical bluntness of dialogue. Particularly undesirable in Lord Sampford's eyes and those of his family, is Monica's affair, perhaps because she is the more headstrong of the two, and the man she has chosen with his bold, unceremonious manner, loud, and a bit of a rascal, is so unsuited to her, especially to her artistic and musical tastes. When the threat comes to run away the bishop's help is appealed to. He lets them run away, but contrives by a pretended motor accident to come across the Coppelstones' cottage on the very day when the runaway couple are expected there on their way to be married in London next day.

Dressed in a change of clothes lent him by the farmer, he enters thoroughly into the ways of the house, upsets all the special arrangements ordered by Edmund to impress his betrothed, and insists on having everything in the usual workaday manner, even to the farm laborers sitting down with them. With Machiavellian cunning he calls for songs, concertina solos, jokes, stories, all the usual social indulgences suitable on the occasion; himself taking an active part therein. The design succeeds. Scarcely a word does Monica speak, but with eyes eloquent with horror and disgust, to which the crude amenities of her fiancé add fuel, she thinks only of how soon she can escape.

Two Unwelcome Suitors

Eva's case is next taken in hand. It is easier, for the Glasgow student has ambitions, and when the bishop talks of his vacancy for a chaplain, who must, like himself, be a celibate, the young man's matrimonial ardor cools. Against the satisfaction of the family of the two girls is the wrath of the girls themselves. Together they pour upon the bishop, who sits demurely penitential, all the vituperation at his command, denouncing him as a cold-blooded Jesuit, and much more besides. Most certainly it is difficult to reconcile his cynical attitude toward all parties with one's strictest code of honor. And Mr. Ernest Thesiger, who played the part so admirably, seemed determined to convey "a great observer," one who looked "quite through the deeds of men." And to his lean and hungry look he added, probably apart from the author's idea, a freakish play of features associated more with a variety turn than serious comedy. But it was highly original, as Mr. Thesiger's work is, and entertaining, and undoubtedly made the play. The scene in Stonelands Farm was an admirable piece of "production," a real slice of Phillips' Devon, colored,

of course, for London. All-in-the east who played the Coppelstone family were excellent, not omitting Mr. Edwin Oxley as the farm hand. Miss Lillah McCarthy had a comparatively small part in Monica, but she played it charmingly, if a bit too seriously for its type. The "watching brief" she held during the bucolic orgies in the second act was eloquent—if silent. As her sister Eva, Miss Meggie Albanesi again proved herself to be an actress whose verve and intelligence are bringing her into prominence. Mr. Claude King made a finished study, as usual, of the flamboyant Edmund, and Mr. Hanford got something new, out of a very conventional role.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England (June 19)—When a play is running successfully managed, it is naturally a great pleasure in speaking about a successor, or even suggesting that the theater will ever again become vacant. Hence one often hears and reads about a forthcoming production with detail as to cast, plot, composer, and scenery, sometimes even years, before one gets to know when it is to be produced. There is a good deal of "leakage" in this attitude, for it is curious how quickly the public associates titles such as the names of plays and theaters. And the casual reader of dramatic paragraphs might take in that a certain new play would be seen at a certain theater, without observing the qualifying words "only when the present obstinate success at that theater is withdrawn." Perhaps statements as to "futures" would rarely be made if the hands of producers were not practically forced by the news-hunters for the newspapers' dramatic notes.

As a matter of fact, it is not presumed that the average playgoers or readers of the paper care whether Mr. Blank has entered into arrangements with Mr. Dash in conjunction with the production of "The Boy" or whether Mr. Quill's comedy, not yet finished or named; but these "snippets" of news get read by the theatrical world, mostly through press-cutting agents, and they often stimulate inquiries and business among the proper people, reaching, perhaps, far into the future. Who knows but what some theater magnate may pick up this issue of The Christian Science Monitor in some hotel when on travel and in a quick glance down these columns see the name of a manager, players, authors, or piece that strikes him as just the one he could do business with. A cable—and who can tell what important transactions are set in motion! So the little "par" which the journalist so eagerly or reluctantly found space for, may return, after many days, to give its writer columns of good live copy.

An example of a piece that has been promised for a long time, and is now to find a home, is "Tilly of Bloomsbury," which is going to the Apollo, which "Oh Joy" has left to go on tour. In fact, it must be two years since its acceptance by Messrs. Grossmith and Laurillard was announced in these columns along with the fact that it was an adaptation from Ian Hay's novel, "Happy Go Lucky." Some good names are promised in the cast, including Miss Mary Glynn, Mr. Allan Ayresworth, and Mr. Fred Lewis.

Another piece that has been waiting for a theater is Sir Alfred Butt's production, "Who's Hooper?" which is the name to be given to a musical adaptation of Sir Arthur Wing Pinero's successful farce, "In Chancery." It is to take the place of "The Boy," which has been running at the Adelphi for nearly two years with continuous success. As in the case of "The Boy," the adapter is again Mr. Fred Thompson, while the music has been written by Mr. Howard Talbot and Ivor Novello. "In Chancery" is one of Pinero's earlier works, like "The Magistrate," from which "The Boy" was adapted. The broad lines on which these old farces are built makes them specially suitable for musical treatment, and one may expect many an old forgotten comedy, resuscitated through the magic power of music, enjoying a popularity it never dreamed of in its most ambitious days.

Yet another old farce turned musical comedy is due to the Garrick on July 9. It is to be called "Nobody's Boy," and is founded upon a piece written by W. Lescot and E. M. Robinson 25 years ago, entitled "The Foundling." The book is by John P. Wilson and the music by Edward Horan.

The success of these transformed comedies undoubtedly depends largely on the skill in which the "book" has been prepared. In this respect Mr. Fred Thompson is enjoying an ever-increasing reputation. Besides the two Pinero plays mentioned above, there are three that Mr. Charles B. Cochran is bringing out, all musical comedies, and all put into shape by Mr. Fred Thompson. None is expected before the autumn, but all are planned to be running in London at the same time before the end of the year. So Mr. Thompson will have the distinction of having his name in the authors' line on the play-bills at four theaters at least. In one of these pieces, however, he shares the making of the book with Mr. Phillips Oppenheim, and it is the only one of the trio that has its theater already fixed, namely the Garrick. "The Eclipse" is the title of the work, and Messrs. Horan, Darowski and Melville Gideon are its composers. As matters stand at present Mr. Alfred Lester will be chief comedian.

Of the other Cochran ventures, named above, the first is a musical comedy entitled "Afgar," music by Mr.

Charles Cavillier; and "Maggie," music by Mr. Marcel Lattes. The singers and comedians so far engaged are Mr. Lupino Lane and Harry Welchman, and Miss Mary Burke (wife of the tenor now singing at Covent Garden) for "Afgar"; and Mr. George Graves, Mr. Jack Buchanan, Mr. Peter Garthorne, and a popular Parisian operette singer, named Miss Jean Exiane, for "Maggie."

MR. GRIFFITH ON FILM POSSIBILITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—How the motion pictures can be used for what he calls internationalizing human sympathy was described by David W. Griffith in the second part of an interview he granted recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor who had sought for his views. The first part appeared in these columns on May 27.

"We should remember that we can write a universal language on the screen. That language can be the language of art. Sometimes we do not realize how seriously Europe takes the fact that America has little or no art of her own. It is not so over there. A man like Winston Churchill is, besides his ordinary vocation, a leading critic of the stage, and so familiar with the films that he has studied scenario writing. We haven't any Winston Churchills over here interested in scenario writing. And we need them," said Mr. Griffith.

The films are a medium for art. Hence every attempt to put art into them, to project it through them, should be encouraged by the people, especially those of discriminating taste. Other nations recognize our films as supreme. Some governments, I think, are planning to subsidize their film industry, to give it more opportunity against the American films, which they believe are proselyting for America all round the world.

A World Stewardship

"We have, then, a stewardship which we must fulfill for the benefit, not of ourselves alone, but of the whole world. A great film talks to the whole world. Let it say things of interest and of help to the whole world. Let it talk in terms of broad humanity, of a united world, of friendship, of idealism, not merely dollars."

"It is true, of course, unfortunately, that the motion picture man who believes these things and tries to act upon them is confronted by a public taste lowered by inferior films. That is my experience, at any rate. I will not say that the public will not accept a good picture, but I do admit that pictures of the best quality, along the lines I have been discussing, are likely to be money losers, and their producer has, whether he likes it or not, to bring out two or three of the merely melodramas, the money-grabbers, to recuperate those losses. In order to paint good pictures now and then, in other words, he has to make and throw mud pies more frequently. The public's taste, of course, may change for the better. I hope so. But as things stand now the producer's ambition to do work only of the highest quality is controlled by the frequent necessity to cater to the crowd."

Motion Picture Acting

"You ask me about motion picture acting. On the whole, I think it is improving. For one reason, the producers are beginning to see that film acting is an art of itself, requiring its own peculiar histrionic material. The stage actor is not a success, generally, on the screen, and cannot be. You can think of any number of stage stars who have failed in the films. I will mention only Sarah Bernhardt, an extreme case. The film actor must be built up within the medium of the films."

"But you are wrong in thinking that there is any difference in training an actor in the films than in training one on the stage, except as to voice. And the actor's face in films must be more definitely and in detail the type required than on the stage. The camera, you know, is terribly frank. To me it seems to bore through the superficial features and record the thoughts underneath. It pulls the character to the surface, and it does this relentlessly. It shows every line of the features, every look of the eye, and magnified to a great extent."

Directing the Actor

"The director, too, must be 'the audience'; not only the audience, but the whole world. He must, as such, let the actor know whether his work will appeal to the world as he intends it to. The director must translate to the actor, as well as he can, the author's ideas; and as we thus far have few authors for the screen, the director is often, as well, the dramatizer of the story. That is what he does as he instructs his actors; he dramatizes the story, emotion by emotion, rather than word by word. And perhaps this is his most important work."

"To get back for a moment, I cannot stress too strongly the fact that there must be more to the motion picture game, as we call it, than the mere making of dollars, if the films are to rise to their proper place in the affairs of the world. I sincerely believe they have an essential place in the advancement of the brotherhood of man. Those of us who refuse to recognize this fact and continue to produce only those pictures which truckle to the masses and bring them no increase of good, are simply pandering with our craft."

"We need to gain a little world vision. We need to study the needs of peoples everywhere; we must have a broader humanity, a higher ambition. Let us help to elevate public taste by daring to make more pictures which themselves possess the quality of taste."

PIONEER PLAYERS IN "THE RISING SUN"

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Rising Sun," drama by Herman Heijermans, presented by the Pioneer Players at the Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith. The cast:

Abraham.....Harding Thomas
Anna Strong.....Violet Farebrother
Sonia Strong.....Stanley Lathbury
Dorothy Mertens.....Meggie Albanesi
Matthew Strong.....Leon Quartermain
Nathaniel Mertens.....Felix Aylmer
Christian Jensen.....Alfred Drayton
Sand.....Leslie Frith
Gans.....Bernard Nickoll
Mees.....G. Dunlop
Bartels.....Howard Lester
Margot Mertens.....Audrey Cameron
Deputy Attorney.....Fred Reade
Insurance Clerk.....H. Schofield

LONDON, England—The Pioneer Players are to be thanked for giving London playgoers, even though a limited number, a serious play of modern times. This is not to imply that other stage societies have been frivolous in their choice of fare. But the serious pieces seen lately have protected their actuality and even their symbolism behind the barrier of remote times and places.

"The Rising Sun," by Herman Heijermans, the Dutch playwright, employs no such subterfuge but gives you people and thoughts of today with all frankness and sincerity. The translation used at the special matinee at the Lyric Theatre, Hammer-smith, was that of M. V. Salvage and Miss Christopher St. John, and excellently have they done their work. Ibsen is undoubtedly the source of inspiration of the style, at least, of "The Rising Sun" not the pathological Ibsen, but the Ibsen of fine leanness, with the courage against odds, of that purpose, and detail of character, and of uncompromising effect.

Logical to the End

Heijermans makes no concessions. He is logical to the bitter end. The "hero," and here he really is of his play, careless and inconsequent as he appeared to the world around him, had no kinks, a head here or there would have made life happier for him, people kinder, and the play more popular. One would have left the theater feeling that Matthew Strong (the name is well chosen) and his daughter, Sonia, had immediate years of peace and plenty after their long, courageous, and cheerful struggle together for ideals and honor. But on the very next day to begin at the wrong end of the story—the exhibition of the prospect of a long term of imprisonment for manslaughter—and yet, along with her father, supremely happy!

The friends and household of Matthew Strong could not understand why he could always be gay-hearted, why he only laughed when his business was failing fast, why he stood out against the great new store next door, who wanted to absorb the little house as they had the premises on either side, and actually refused £10,000 down for his shop and good will, with a place for himself at the head of a department and one for his daughter besides. In fact, he almost drives the store manager out of the house, and then prepares the parlor for a committee meeting of the local Shakespeare Society! In vain does his wife with her caustic tongue try to bring him to his senses and reduce him and Sonia to the same gloomy outlook as herself, and make them realize that the game of pretended business cannot go on forever, with creditors calling with their bills, and duns on the doorstep.

Husband and Father

Only rarely does the man show the seriousness of his mind below all the gaiety, declaring once that there are those who learn to suffer without complaining, and those who learn to complain without suffering; and once, when having been overwhelmed by his wife's point of view, he goes out into the wintry night with certain morbid aims, quite foreign to his nature and to the joyous compact he had made with his daughter.

Sonia, to save her father the ignominy of being turned into the streets, sets fire to the shop, while the whole family were celebrating the last evening in the old home in the parlor; but in her eagerness she had forgotten a child upstairs of the sister of her betrothed. The mother's efforts to face the burning stairs were in vain. Exonerated by the coroner, and the claim passed by the insurance company, Sonia and her father, in the opinion of Mrs. Strong and her kind, should have been satisfied, whatever there might be to confess. But her amazement at the father's joy at the girl's confession, which brought them together again, was nothing to the mother's horror, when the girl, urged by her father, confesses her crime to the policeman who had respectfully brought the coroner's certificate.

The scene in the fire-wrecked home is one of unusual power, but the poignancy of the situation is not fully realized, till Sonia's sister, Nathaniel (all the other people, including the mother, having left them in contempt), being asked what he meant to do, says quietly he will wait till she comes out of prison. And yet, as has been said before, the author has dared to make the people suppose a happy end to regard their mutual bliss as a triumph of truth! No wonder Mr. World-Wiseman scoffs at such visionary people and such plays, and prefers to buy the brilliant imitation at the Rising Sun Stores, instead of the genuine article at the dusty little shop kept by an artist next door.

The Author's Skill

Full justice cannot be done here to the many incidents which show the author's keen observation and dramatic skill, particularly in playing character against character, and in creating a certain tense atmosphere that pervades some of the simplest

scenes, such as the horror of the girl at the dripping water the day after the fire.

Suffice it to say, the success owed much to the players. Mr. Leon Quartermain and Miss Meggie Albanesi in the "Dear Brutus"-like parts of father and daughter being particularly memorable, perhaps chiefly on account of the special importance of their parts. Sincerity and understanding were the chief qualities of the former, coupled with that marvelous diction which is "quite his own." While for sympathy and actual acting Miss Albanesi must, in the eyes of the critical audience present, have advanced her reputation enormously.

But then that is the beauty of a great play, everybody benefits who has the worth to benefit, bearing out the actor's contention that it is not the great actors we lack today, but the great plays. Again, nothing could have been finer in conception and expression than Miss Violet Farebrother's account of Mrs. Strong; the embodiment of so-called hard-working common sense.

But then, Mr. Harding Thomas, as the old servant, Mr. Stanley Lathbury as Grandfather Strong, Mr. Felix Aylmer as the struggling schoolmaster lover, Miss Audrey Cameron as his little sister—an extraordinarily pathetic creation, his—and the Shakespearean committee, were all excellent in their varying degrees of importance. The Pioneer Players certainly deserve the support they appealed for in the program of this occasion.

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Theatrical Broadway can be likened to a solar system, which has for its sun the city's heart. Some of the planets in the system, those, for example, bearing the names Empire and Plymouth, together with all those distinguished as "little," revolve in wide orbits and keep a remote and cold course. Others move in a circle of short range, holding close to the central light and warmth. Of these, the one bearing the name Lyric is perhaps the most notable. Having presented during the winter upon its stage the domestic melodrama, "The Unknown Purple," and having now produced for summer entertainment the comedy of American village life, "The Five Million," the Lyric shows itself to be an institution which courts the sentimental affection of the town, to say the least. In the season just gone, a modest but masterful inventor was the hero who triumphed over the injustice of the law and the insincerity of wife and friends. In the season just dawned, a young officer returned from a German prison camp overcomes similar obstacles. Formerly, Richard Bennett had the task of arousing the audience to applause with exhibition of courage against odds; at present, William E. Meehan is the man to whom the job falls. The melodrama was the collaboration of two men, of whom Roland West was first named on the bill. The comedy is the same sort of thing, with Guy Bolton the principal name.

A successful run seems likely to attend the second venture, as it did the first; and there, probably, comparison ends. "The Five Million" is to be described rather as a gallery of photographs of typical American characters than as a constructed play, the masculine figures being the most striking. The characters, indeed, are the story. They comprise, in chief, the returned army officer, the man who got out of going to war, the Civil War veteran, the youthful misanthrope of funds, the woman's instant wife, and others needed to make up the picture of a rural community, up-state in New York. Admirable performers the play-wrights have secured for the impersonation of their men in Mr. Meehan, Mr. Pratt, Mr. Abbe and Mr. Gleason, and generally suitable actresses for the impersonation of their women, A telling scene in the play is that in which the hero, "Mac," addresses from the window of the schoolhouse in the first act the crowd supposed to be outside on the street, welcoming the soldiers home. "The Five Million" was acted on a tryout tour as "Welcome Home," and the cast, as printed in these columns on June 17, remains unchanged.

"The Crimson Alibi," a detective play made by George Broadhurst from a story by Octavus Roy Cohen, is the first offering of the new season of the Broadhurst Theatre. The cast includes Harrison Hunter, Miss Bertha Mann, William H. Thompson, Robert Kelly, and Miss Edna James.

Frank Craven has gone to London to appear in his own farce, "Too Many Cooks," which he has acted in New York and on tour. Mr. Craven's stage work is known in London as a result of his comic impersonation of Jimmy Gilley in "Bought and Paid For."

A Chinese musical comedy entitled "The Rose of Cathay" is to be one of Messrs. Comstock and Gest's offerings of the fall season. The book of the piece is by Guy Bolton, and the score is by Armand Vecey.

"Morimer," a character comedy by Edward Goodman, with Mary Shaw, is to be produced by Selwyn & Co. in the autumn.

"Lightnin'" reached its four hundredth performance last evening at the Gaiety Theatre, New York, with Frank Bacon returning to the leading role after a two weeks' vacation. During his absence his part was acted by Will Cressy, who is to head a touring company in this play next season.

Miss Maude Fealey is to return to John Cort's management next season in "The Pool's Game," a melodrama by Crane Wilbur.

THE INDEPENDENT THEATER MOVEMENT

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—At the present moment mankind is anxiously awaiting the manifestations of new ideals in every walk of life; and in England the seed of these ideals can be discerned in some measure in the development of the theater. A brief retrospect may serve to show the meaning and the value of the work that is being done at present.

The system generally in vogue is best described as the long run and star system, which means that a play is produced and continues to run until its commercial value becomes exhausted. The type of play sought after by most managers is one which has one or two big leading parts and the remainder of the cast should preferably be small and contain unimportant characters, i. e., in order to draw the public, the program will contain one or two celebrities who are overpaid, and the remainder are underpaid accordingly. The tendency is for the public, therefore, to go to the theater in order to see some great actor rather than the play.

Periodically attempts were made in London, and more especially in the provinces, to produce good plays, with an artistic rather than a commercial object in view, but their work bore little fruit. With the beginning of the war the outlook became rapidly more and more gloomy. The theater seemed to be giving way almost entirely under the frantic demand for the music hall. Art and failure became twins and were treated as the jest of those who linked vulgarity to success. No details could describe sufficiently the abyss of degradation into which the drama seemed to have disappeared.

17 Independent Groups

Naturally enough with the artistic starvation of the public grew also the desire for a more emancipated stage, and as a result there are no less than 17 organizations in London alone, whose object is the reformation of the stage and its closer union with the public. The revolt includes both the audience and the actor, and for the first time in England they are joining hands, that is to say, the most vital step has been taken.

As long as audience allowed the managers to determine the standard of the drama, there was no hope for the theater, but as soon as the public associates itself with a theatrical venture, the criterion of success can no longer be the bank balance of the manager, but the satisfaction of the artistic requirements of that portion of the public who will no longer endure the artistic starvation to which it has hitherto been condemned. The modern producer has thrown away the rocco designs that pleased our grandfathers, and he is substituting these ornate settings by the simple means of screens or plain curtains. The desire for open spaces and for symbolism, rather than realism, is becoming generally more and more evident. The color schemes gain their distinction not so much by the delicacy of their shade, but rather by the vivid but balanced contrast of almost primary colors. To indicate the way in which the new spirit is being expressed it might be said that the influence of three pioneers is discernible, Adolph Appia, Gordon Craig, and the Russian school.

Three-Dimension Lighting

In connection with coloring, the artist in the theater is realizing now the hideousness of footlights and the misuse to which the light has been put. He is observing, if it may be so expressed, that the lighting of the stage has only possessed two dimensions instead of three; and this realization is resulting at present in a great variety of experiments, so much so that it is not unjust to say that some people have been so delighted with a number of these innovations that they believe the salvation of the stage to lie in the discovery of a new system of lighting.

From the point of view of true theater-craft, however, there are two problems, the solution of which would bring us infinitely nearer to truly artistic productions, and these are not as yet receiving the attention of the stage to any appreciable extent, i. e., that whereas even in the commercial theater there are signs of improvement, as far as scenic art is concerned, there is, as yet, no sign that the two most important means of dramatic interpretation are in any way understood—the expressive use of gesture and movement, and of the human voice.

The subject dealt with above is of course far too vast to allow of any detailed examination within the limit of this article, but sufficient of the general tendencies have been described to convey the growing conviction that at last England is seeing the start of a new movement in the theater which seems to be developing along the lines of the American little theater movement and at the moment there is every hope that English producers will profit by the experience of their American cousins. The future of such work is hard to forecast, but an important section of the country has definitely cast aside the timidity of the last decade. The old order changeth, giving place to new, and the theater lover in England can confidently "greet" the unknown with a cheer.

SOLDIERS' SHOW IN HOLLAND

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROTTERDAM, Holland—The Americans' Over There Theater League under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., presented the James Forbes Stock Company in "A Pair of Sixes" at the Astoria Theatre, Rotterdam, Holland, recently. This three-act farce was well produced. Bratton Kennedy was excellent as T. Boggs Johns, and Miss Sydney Shields was also good as Miss

Florence Cole. The other members of the cast likewise took their parts well. The audience was composed entirely of American soldiers and sailors. The soldiers were from the Rotterdam supply base of the American expeditionary force, and the sailors, who were guests of the army, were from the station at Rotterdam and from the ships in the port. No doubt it seemed rather strange for this assemblage of American soldiers and sailors to see a Broadway production in Holland, but they thoroughly enjoyed it.

WHEN GOOD ACTORS ARE INEFFECTIVE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—One puzzling thing about acting, for the layman, is the occasional lapse of a good actor into apparent ineffectiveness; after playing, let us say, three roles with distinction he will "walk through" a fourth part, seemingly unable to achieve anything approaching lifelike illusion. William B. Mack, as an actor of parts and long experience was asked one day during his Boston engagement in "A Voice in the Dark" how he accounted for these interludes of ineffectiveness in a competent actor's work apart from such an obvious reason as miscasting.

"Presuming that a competent actor is on his mettle, and yet is ineffective though not glaringly miscast, a reason for his inability to project anything like clear and forceful effects may sometimes be found in the way his part is written. The playwright, rather than the actor, may be the real culprit," said Mr. Mack. "If I were to name any one defect of the average play that is most common and most disastrous in its consequences, I would point out the failure of many playwrights to make their characters think."

"Now the basis of all true acting effects is thought. By true acting effects, I mean the actor's responses to his own thinking in character and his responses to the expression of thinking done in character by other members of the cast. But the difficulty is that now and then an actor will be handed a rôle in which he is unable to discover anything beyond the most trite and commonplace mental processes."

"That is the sort of rôle in which an artistically conscientious actor may fall; for such an actor will be disinclined to use trumpery acting tricks to give fictitious point to a pointless rôle. I know that it is considered only just that an actor should be allowed to 'trick' an ineffective part; but that seems to me, at best, to be throwing the burden upon the wrong workman. The playwright should do his job well; then the actor may justly be held to account for getting everything possible out of the part."

It is because Ibsen individualized his characters mentally that most players who make their profession a study as well as an occupation welcome opportunities to appear in his plays. Mr. Mack added, Shakespearean rôles are grateful material likewise, for the actor who enjoys analyzing the mental background of a part. Among modern American dramatists Mr. Mack gives high place to Clyde Fitch as a man who knew life philosophically and who had the ability to give considerable individual mental entity to the characters in his plays, particularly the women.

Although playgoers are inclined to think of Mr. Mack chiefly in connection with his vivid impersonations of fictive "crooks" of the type of his Joe Garson in "Within the Law," he has played a wide range of character parts since he joined Mrs. Fiske's Manhattan Theatre Company in 1902. He received his early training on the western American circuits in the support of Walker Whiteside and Clay Clement.

AMERICAN NOTES

"The Gibson Upright," a contemporary comedy of American business conditions, written by Booth Tarkington and Harry Leon Wilson, is being acted by Stuart Walker's Company this week at the Murat Theater, Indianapolis, Indiana.

On the evening of June 28 the Bohemian Club of San Francisco gave its seventeenth annual play, "Life," in the club's grove theater in the redwoods. The allegory was written for the occasion by Harry Leon Wilson. Domenico Brescia provided the music.

"Civilian Clothes," a comedy by Thompson Buchanan, has been given trial performances in Los Angeles by Oliver Morosco. Thurston Hall appeared as an American army captain who married, while in France, an American nurse. The nurse, a society girl, develops a feeling of noblesse after she gets home the way being over and her husband back in civilian clothes. She for a long time keeps secret the fact that she is married to "a man beneath her," and the three acts of the piece are devoted to bringing about an adjustment between husband and wife. Miss Eleanor Woodruff played the wife.

THEATRICAL

NEW YORK

Cohan & Harris Theatre West
Cohan & Harris
Matthews Wed. and Sat. 8:15
The Royal Vagabond
A COGNIZED OPERA COMIQUE
SMITH & GOLDEN'S N. Y. SUCCESS
3 WISE FOOLS
CRITERION Theatre, 46th St.
Evenings 8:30; Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE HOME FORUM

On Style

"The artist," says Schiller, "may be known rather by what he omits"; and in literature, too," Walter Pater writes, "the true artist may be best recognized by his fact of omission."

"He will remember that, as the very word ornament indicates what is in itself non-essential, so the 'one beauty' of all literary style is of its very essence, and independent, in prose and verse alike, of all removable decoration. . . . For in truth all art does but consist in the removal of surplusage, from the last finish of the sem-enthrall blowing away the last particle of invisible dust, back to the earliest divination of the finished work to be, lying somewhere, according to Michelangelo's fancy, in the rough-hewn block of stone."

"Those who write in good style are sometimes accused of a neglect of ideas, and of the moral end. . . . as if the end of art were not, before all else, the beautiful." Thus the writer quotes from a letter of Flaubert's: "What, then, did Flaubert understand by beauty?" he asks, "in the art which he pursued with so much fervor, with so much self-command? Let us hear a sympathetic commentator:

"Possessed of an absolute belief that there exists but one way of expressing one thing, one word to call it by, one adjective to qualify, one verb to animate it, he gave himself to superhuman labor for the discovery, in every phrase, of that word, that verb, that epithet. In this way, he believed in some mysterious harmony of expression, and when a true word seemed to him to lack euphony still went on seeking another, with invincible patience, certain that he had not yet got hold of the unique word. . . . A thousand preoccupations would beset him at the same moment, always with this desperate certitude fixed in his spirit. Among all the expressions in the world, all forms and turns of expression, there is but one—one form, one mode—to express what I want to say."

"The one word for the one thing, the one thought, amid the multitude of words, terms, that might just do: the problem of style was there—the unique word, phrase, sentence, paragraph, essay, or song, absolutely proper to the single mental presentation or vision within. In that perfect justice, over and above the many contingent and removable beauties with which beautiful style may charm us, but which it can exist without, independent of them yet dexterously availing itself of them, omnipresent in good work, in function at every point, from single epithets to the rhythm of a whole book, lay the specific, indispensable, very intellectual beauty of literature, the possibility of which constitutes it a fine art."

The Man of Action

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is a vacation? Certainly it is not a mere change of place or of the way of filling in time. The perpetual pleasure-seeker usually finds what he is looking for nowhere. Thus, though he may go from Florida to Japan, from the seashore to the mountains, he may slip after all into a worse rut of unrest than if he had stayed at his starting point. "Rushing around smartly is," as Mrs. Eddy says on page 230 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "no proof of accomplishing much." It does not necessarily prove even the accomplishment of a true vacation. To say this is not to say, of course, that anyone need remain immovable on one narrowly circumscribed portion of the world's surface, and year in and year out, stick to one human way of being busy. The eternal liberty to act, which is also freedom from supposed limits, is spiritual, the manifest infinity of Mind, regardless of any belief in matter.

In Genesis we read: "And Pharaoh spake unto Joseph, saying, Thy father and thy brethren are come unto thee: The land of Egypt is before thee; in the best of the land make thy father and brethren to dwell; in the land of Goshen let them dwell; and if thou knowest any men of activity among them, then make them rulers over my cattle." The Revised Versions render the phrase "men of activity" as "able men," obviously action is the only proof of ability. In story and motion picture the cowboy of western America stirs youthful admiration because of the apparent range of his energy, because he is indeed a man of activity. Today as in the time of Pharaoh and Joseph dominion of any sort, whether "over the cattle, and over all the earth," or over daily and nightly thinking, is vouchsafed only to the man of God's creating who is infinitely and vitally active.

It is this proving of complete dominion through knowing and showing forth the energetic variety of the divine Mind's action that makes up a continuously happy vacation. Spiritual intelligence and its expression has forever proved vacant mortal mind and the belief of matter, for this true Mind and its idea never did live in matter or mortal mind. Allness could not possibly inhabit nothingness. And certainly since the divine Mind and what it knows is immutably all there is, even to suppose another mind capable of believing in matter instead of the substance of spiritual consciousness is ridiculous. While the nothingness of so-called mortal mind is forever vacant, the divine Mind in its allness is full of unfolding joy.

This joy does not depend on the human concepts of place, time, heat, cold, society, comforts, novelty, excitement, or even mortal quietude. It is rather the glad understanding that the omnipresent goodness of God means for man omnipresent satisfaction in spiritual vigor. Whether in the midst of stately forests or of crowded city streets, one depending on Mind is able to experience always the exhilaration of understanding the true idea. Why does one person go to the great modern hotel that has been put up in the midst of the wildest mountains, and another to the little tent in the grove by the river? Clearly it is because the going and seeking are entirely mental, due to different tastes which are simply beliefs of different standpoints from which good is considered. The broadest human taste is that which can appreciate every seeming state of mind by seeing in place of it the infinity of the divine consciousness. As spiritual sense is awakened it turns to the divine activity, the former vanishes before the latter and nothing is left but the one boundless Mind which includes all rightness.

No change in earthly climate or altitude ever really affects health. In what climate and at what altitude does God dwell? The overpresence of Mind is health and strength and right living in every way. The true man dwells in this overpresence and is sustained and maintained in the atmosphere of Mind which is entirely apart from any mortal suppositions of dampness, rarity, dryness, pressure, or sudden variations. Thus the man of unlimited action created by God is forever happy in knowing only what God knows of infinite circumstances. His vacation is continuous enjoyment of the reality in place of any seeming whatsoever. Through his understanding of Principle he proves endless adaptability to the requirements of Principle and thus endless health.

On page 302 of Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy points out that "The material body and mind are temporal, but the real man is spiritual and eternal. The identity of the real man is not lost, but found through this explanation: for the conscious infinitude of existence and of all identity is thereby discerned and remains unchanged. It is impossible that man should lose sight of that which is real, when God is all and eternally his." Here she shows plainly in the phrase "the conscious infinitude of existence and of all identity" what there is to the true man of activity and to the spiritual vacation. In no other way can anyone ever be fully satisfied than by proving that Life is indeed consciously infinite and yet always the same. For the real man this is already and eternally proved by God; and for the human being it is proved in proportion as human thought turns to this spiritual fact and to that extent disappears before the real understanding.

Thus the man of activity who is produced by the divine Mind is not a material creature going through a strenuously wearing and tearing

round, degenerating into what has been termed "the tired business man," but exists entirely as spiritual idea. Idea, of course, can never be depleted or worn out or run down. Idea is complete, rightly nourished by Mind, immortally in proper motion. Activity in accordance with inexhaustible divine intelligence is all there is to the true, spiritual man. Just as the sun has to shine, so the perfect consciousness which is divine Principle has to be conscious or active. The very being conscious of the divine source and of nothing else is the harmonious operation of the great First Cause. To live wholly as spiritual idea operating joyously in accordance with Principle is to be man in the image and likeness of God. As Mrs. Eddy says on page 330 of "Miscellaneous Writings," in the midst of a beautiful article, "St. Paul wrote, 'Rejoice in the Lord always.' And why not, since man's possibilities are infinite, bliss is eternal, and the consciousness thereof is here and now?"

Lincoln's Logic in New England

In "Six Months at the White House," by Francis B. Carpenter, the man commissioned to paint the emancipation picture of Abraham Lincoln and his Cabinet, is reproduced an article, written during the war, by the Rev. J. P. Gulliver, of Norwich, Connecticut. This article first appeared in The Independent of Sept. 1, 1864. The writer had met Lincoln, engaged in conversation with the Mayor of the city, at the railway station.

"On being introduced to him," the article runs, "he fixed his eyes upon me and said: 'I have seen you before, sir.' 'I think not,' I replied; 'you must mistake me for some other person.' 'No, I don't; I saw you at the Town Hall, last evening.' 'Is it possible, Mr. Lincoln, that you could observe individuals so closely in such a crowd?' 'Oh, yes!' he replied, laughing, 'that is my way. I don't forget faces. Were you not there?' 'I was, sir, and I was well paid for going,' adding, somewhat in the vein of pleasantry he had started, 'I consider it one of the most extraordinary speeches I ever heard.'"

"As we entered the cars, he beckoned me to take a seat with him, and said in a most agreeably frank way, 'Were you sincere in what you said about my speech just now?' 'I meant every word of it, Mr. Lincoln. Why, an old dyed-in-the-wool Democrat, who sat near me, applauded you repeatedly, and when rallied upon his conversion to sound principles, answered, 'I don't believe a word he says, but I can't help clapping him, he is so pat!' 'I call the triumph of oratory. . . . Indeed, sir, I learned more of the art of public speaking last evening than I could from a whole course of lectures on rhetoric.'"

"Ah! that reminds me," said he, 'of a most extraordinary circumstance which occurred at New Haven the other day. They told me that the professor of rhetoric in Yale College—a very learned man, isn't he?' "Yes, sir, and a fine critic, too." "Well, I suppose so; he ought to be at any rate. They told me that he came to hear me, and took notes of my speech, and gave a lecture on it to his class the next day; and, not satisfied with that, he followed me up to Meriden the next evening, and heard me again for the same purpose. Now, if this is so, it is to my mind very extraordinary. I have been sufficiently astonished at my success in the west. It has been most unexpected. But I had no thought of any marked success in the east, and least of all that I should draw out such commendations from literary and learned men. Now," he continued, "I should like very much to know what it was in my speech you thought so remarkable, and what you suppose interested my friend, the professor, so much?"

"The clearness of your statements, Mr. Lincoln; the unanswerable style of your reasoning, and especially your illustrations, which were romance and pathos and fun and logic all welded together. That story about the snakes, for example, which set the hands and feet of your Democratic hearers in such vigorous motion, was at once queer and comical, tragic and argumentative. It broke through all the barriers of a man's previous opinions and prejudices at a crash, and blew up the very citadel of his false theories before he could know what had hurt him."

Lincoln was asked by Mr. Gulliver how he had come by his most uncommon ability of "putting things," and intimated that it must have come through education. To which Lincoln answered:

"Well, as to education, the newspapers are correct; I never went to school more than six months in my life. But as you say, this must be a product of culture in some form. . . . I can say this, that among my earliest recollections I remember how, when a mere child, I used to get irritated when anybody talked to me in a way I could not understand. I don't think I ever got angry at anything else in my life. I can remember going to my little bedroom, after hearing the neighbors talk of an evening with my father, and spending no small part of the night walking up and down, trying to make out what was the exact meaning of some of their—to me—dark sayings. I could not sleep . . . until I had caught it. . . . until I put it in language plain enough, as I thought, for any boy I knew to comprehend. I am never easy now, when I am handling a thought, till I have bounded it north, and bounded it south, and bounded it east, and bounded it west. Perhaps that accounts for the characteristic you observe in my speeches, though I never put the two things together before."

"Mr. Lincoln, I thank you for this. It is the most splendid educational fact I ever happened upon."

In Praise of Little Rivers

Every country has its rivers and every river has its own quality; and it is the part of wisdom to know and love as many as you can. . . . The torrents of Norway leap down from their mountain homes with plentiful cata-racts, and run brief but glorious races to the sea. The streams of England move smoothly through green fields and beside ancient, sleepy towns. The Scotch rivers brawl through the open moorland and flash along steep Highland glens. The rivers of the Alps are born in icy caves, from which they issue forth with furious, turbid waters; but when their anger has been forgotten in some blue lake, they flow down more swiftly to see the vineyards of France and Italy, the gray castles of Germany, and the verdant meadows of Holland. The mighty rivers of the West roll their yellow floods through broad valleys, or plunge

down dark cañons. The rivers of the South creep under dim arboreal high-ways heavy with banners of waving moss. The Delaware and the Hudson and the Connecticut are the children of the Catskills and the Adirondacks and the White Mountains, cradled among the forests of spruce and hemlock, playing through a wild woodland youth, gathering strength from num-berless tributaries to bear their great burdens of lumber and turn the wheels of many mills, issuing to water a thou-sand farms, and descending at last, beside new cities, to the ancient sea.

Every river that flows is good, and has something worthy to be loved. But those that we love most are always the ones that we have known best. . . .

I am all for the little rivers. Let those who will, chant in heroic verse the renown of the Amazon and Mississippi and Niagara, but my prose shall flow in praise of Beaverkill and Never-

sink and Swiftwater, of Saranac and Raquette and Ausable, of Allegash and Adirondack and Moose River. "When-e'er I take my walks abroad," it shall be to trace the clear Rauma from its rise on the field to its rest in the fjord; or to follow the Erich and the Halladale through the heather. The Ziller and the Salzach shall be my guides through the Tyrol; the Rother and the Dove shall lead me into the heart of England. My sacrificial flames shall be kindled with the birch-bark along the wooded stillwaters of the Penobscot and the Peribonae, and my libations drawn from the pure current of the Ristigouche and the Am-persand, and my altar of remembrance shall rise upon the rocks beside the falls of Sebemok. . . . And if any of these little ones have also become famous, like the Tweed and the Thames and the Arno, I will at least praise them because they are still at heart little rivers.—Henry J. van Dyke.

The Stevensons Visit Suwarrow

Mrs. Robert Louis Stevenson tells of a visit to Suwarrow in her "Crusade of the Janet Nichol." She awoke one morning to find the little vessel just off Suwarrow. "At breakfast Captain Henry presented me with a gorgeous hibiscus flower and Mr. Henderson laid beside my plate a couple of bananas and a vi-apple, products of the island. At present there are only six people living on Suwarrow: our three passengers, counting the boy, will make nine."

"Suwarrow at some former period must have been a thriving and important settlement. One has the feeling that stirring events have happened here, and that its history should be wild and romantic. At present it is very like the desert stronghold of a pirate. The protectors, by fine one and must have cost much money and labor; a number of houses are clustered near it, giving at first sight the impression of a village; there are beacons to guide the mariner and a 'lookout' on the opposite side of the island."

"I first walked over to the weather side; here I found it delightfully cool. By the tide was high, forcing me to the shoreline, so I returned, marking on the way a fine, clear pool where I mean to have a bath tomorrow. The room where I am writing looks as though it were meant for a church or a schoolhouse; but of course that is only conjecture. It is a large room, long and narrow, with double doors at each side, a single door at one end and four unglazed windows. The windows are protected by fine one and must have cost much money and labor; a number of houses are clustered near it, giving at first sight the impression of a village; there are beacons to guide the mariner and a 'lookout' on the opposite side of the island."

"The roof is painted green. The roof, open to the peak, is neatly thatched with either pandanus or coconut leaves. I am not sure which."

Violets Purple, Violets White

Violets purple, violets white. Delicate underflow dancing light, Primrose, mercury, moscatel. Shimmer in diamonds round the dell. Squirrel is climbing, swift and lithe. Chiff-chaff whetting his airy scythe. Woodpecker whirrs his rattling rap. Ringdove flies with a sudden clap. Robin is bowing in coat-tails brown. Tomtit chattering upside down. Well it is seen that every one laughs at the rain, enjoys the sun; We two laughed with the wildwood crew. Laughed till the sky once more was blue. —Henry Newbolt.

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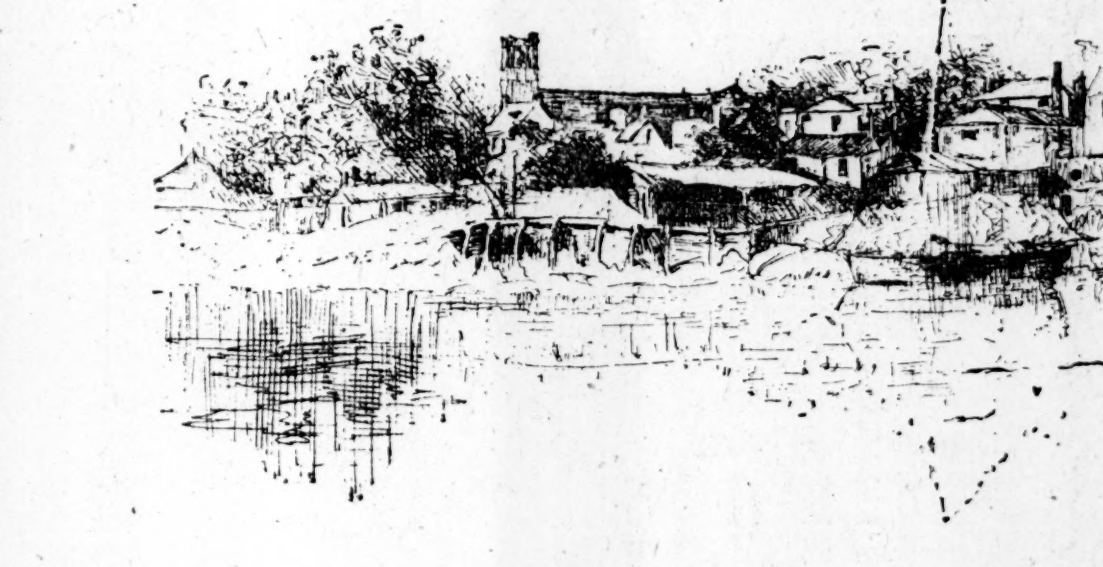
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"Chepstow on the Wye," from the etching by C. W. Roberts

To the River Wye

If, gentle stream, by promised sacrifice
Of old or yearling, or by scattered flowers
Of votive roses culled from thy thick bowers,
Or golden cistus, we could thee entice
To be propitious to our love, no price
Should save these errant flocks; each nook but ours
Should shed its eglantine in twinkling showers.
For tribute from thy wooded paradise,
But not thy flocks, nor, brier roses hung
In natural garlands down thy rocky hills,
Shall win thee to be ours; more precious far
Than summer blossoms or rich offerings are,
We bring thee sweet poetic descants, sung
To the wild music of thy tinkling rills.
—Henry Alford.

The Poet Undiscovered

There was once a small but mighty nation, now numerous as the sands of the seashore, and no longer so interesting. To this nation was born a poet, and they made him the poet of all time. They took him and taught him all they knew—and they had great things to teach; and when, at their command, he made great dramas, they stood at his elbow; and everything they gave him he gave back to them tenfold.

England was then Shakespeare's land.

The poet is always amongst us: the difficulty is how to find him; he is like the proverbial needle in a bundle of hay. But one thing is certain—logicians without love will not find him; they leave a desolation, and call it peace—nay, they call it culture. Critics of this sort will allow nothing to exist except themselves. No; I am wrong. There is one thing they admire more even than themselves—the fait accompli—a mundane success.—John Butler Yeats.

Palissy in Search of Enamel

It was the sight of an elegant cup of Italian manufacture—probably one of Luca della Robbia's make—which first set Palissy thinking about the new art. . . . He could only guess the materials of which the enamel was composed, and he proceeded to experiment. He pounded all the substances which he supposed were likely to produce it. Then he bought common earthen pots, broke them into pieces, and spreading his compounds over them, subjected them to the heat of a furnace which he erected for the purpose. The results were broken pots and a waste of fuel, drugs, time, and labor. . . . and Palissy's wife, however dutiful in other respects, could not be reconciled to the purchase of more pots, which seemed to her to be bought only to be broken. Yet she must needs submit; for he had become thoroughly possessed by the determination to master the secret of the enamel, and would not leave it alone.

The first furnace having proved a failure, Palissy built another out of doors. There he burnt more wood, spoiled more drugs, and pots, and

spent more time, until poverty stared him in the face. "Thus," said he, "I fooled away several years, with sorrow and sighs, because I could not at all arrive at my intention." In the intervals of his experiments he occasionally worked at his former callings—painting on glass, drawing portraits, and measuring land. At length he was no longer able to use his own furnace for lack of fuel; but he bought more pots, broke them up, and covering them with chemicals, carried them to a tilework of leagues and a half distant from Saugues, to be baked in an ordinary furnace. After the operation he went to see the pieces taken out; and, to his dismay, the whole were failures.

In conformity with an edict of the State, it became necessary to survey the salt-marshes in the neighborhood of Saintes for the purpose of levying the land-tax. Palissy was employed to make this survey and prepare the requisite map. This work occupied him some time and doubtless he was well paid for it; but no sooner was it completed than he proceeded, with redoubled zeal, to follow up his old investigations "in the track of the enamels." He began by breaking three dozen new earthen pots, the pieces of which he covered with different materials he had compounded, and took them to a neighboring glass-furnace to be baked. The results gave him a glimmer of hope. . . . but though he searched diligently for the white enamel he could find none. . . .

But he resolved upon a last great effort; and he broke more pots than ever. More than three hundred pieces of pottery covered with his compounds were sent to the furnace; and thither he himself went to watch. Four hours passed, and then the furnace was opened. The material on one only of the three hundred pieces of potsherd had melted, and it was taken out to cool. As it hardened, it grew white—white and polished! It was covered with white enamel, described by Palissy as "singularly beautiful." He ran home with it to his wife, feeling himself, as he expressed it, quite a new creature. But the prize was not yet won—far from it.

In order that he might complete the invention, which he now believed to be at hand, he resolved to build a furnace near his dwelling, where he might carry on his operations in secret. He built it with his own hands, carrying the bricks from the brick-field upon his back. He was brick-layer, laborer and all. . . . In the meantime he fashioned a number of vessels of clay in readiness for the laying on of the enamel. After a preliminary baking, they were covered with enamel compounds and placed in the furnace for the crucial experiment. He had for some time been accumulating a great store of fuel for this final effort. All day he sat by the furnace, feeding it. He sat there watching and feeding all through the night. But the enamel did not melt. The sun rose upon him. His wife brought him a portion of the scanty morning meal. The second day passed, and still the enamel did not melt. The sunset, and another night passed. The . . . baffled, but not beaten Palissy sat by his furnace eagerly looking for the enamel. A third day and night passed—a fourth, a fifth, a sixth. . . . It then occurred to him that there might be some defect in the materials—perhaps something wanting in the flux; so he set to work to compound new fresh materials for a new experiment. Thus two or three more weeks passed. But how to buy more pots? His money was now all spent; but he could borrow. His character was still good. . . . The

pots were covered with the new compound, placed in the furnace and fired again lit.

It was the last and most desperate experiment of the whole. The fire blazed up; the heat became intense; but the enamel did not melt. The fuel began to run short! How to keep up the fire? There were the garden palings: those would burn. They must be sacrificed rather than that the great experiment should fail. The garden palings were cast into the furnace. They were burnt in vain; the enamel had not yet melted. Ten minutes' more heat might do it. There remained the household furniture and shelving. . . . Wife and children then rushed from the house, and went frantically through the town, calling out that Palissy had gone mad and was breaking up his very furniture for firewood! . . . He seemed on the verge of ruin. But he had at last mastered his secret; for this last great burst of heat had melted the enamel. The common brown jars, when taken out of the furnace after it had become cool, were found covered with a white glaze! . . .

At last, after about sixteen years' labor, Palissy took heart, and called himself Potter. . . . He was now able to sell his wares and thereby maintain his family in comfort. But he never rested satisfied with what he had accomplished. He proceeded from one step of improvement to another; always aiming at the greatest perfection possible. He studied natural objects for patterns, and with such success that the great Buffon spoke of him as "so great a naturalist as nature only can produce."—Samuel Smiles.

Cicero on True Law

True law is right reason conformable to nature, universal, unchangeable, eternal, whose commands urge us to duty, and whose prohibitions restrain us from evil. . . . Neither the senate nor the people can give us any dispensation for not obeying this universal law of justice. . . . It is not one thing at Rome and another at Athens; one thing today and another tomorrow; but in all times and nations this universal law must forever reign, eternal and imperishable. It is the sovereign master and emperor of all things. God Himself is its author, its promulgator, its enforcer. And he who does not obey it flies from himself, and does violence to the very nature of man.—Cicero.

Red Poppies

(In the Sabine valleys near Rome)
Through the seeding grass,
And the tall corn,
The wind goes,
With nimble feet,
And blithe voice,
Calling, calling,
The wind goes
Through the seeding grass,
And the tall corn.

What calleth the wind,
Passing by—
The shepherd-wind?
Far and near
He laugheth low,
And the red poppies
Lift their heads
And toss 't the sun.
A thousand thousand blooms
Tost 't the air,
Banners of joy.
For 'tis the shepherd-wind
Passing by,
Singing and laughing low. . . .
—William Sharp.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1919

EDITORIALS

The Pious Opinion of Sir Edward Carson

THAT Sir Edward Carson has long felt very strongly on the subject of the attitude of a large portion of the people of the United States toward the Protestant minority in Ireland, has been no secret to those who have at any time talked to him on the subject. Sir Edward differs from Sir Horace Plunkett in this, that he maintains that the Irish question is, first and last, a religious question, whilst to Sir Horace the religious element is subsidiary to the political and the economic. The fuller significance of this is most easily observable when the discussion takes an international aspect, for it is then that passions are disclosed which it would be difficult to account for except as the inspiration of the odium theologicum.

The interview given, by Sir Edward, to the Associated Press, last Saturday, in Belfast, makes clear to the world the attitude of the Protestant leader, and it is an attitude which should be at least intelligently grasped by those who wish to understand not merely the Irish question as it has developed in the United Kingdom, but as it is threatening to develop between the British Commonwealth and the United States. For it is quite certain that, since the armistice released the bonds of international intrigue, a tremendous propaganda has been set going with a view to stirring up all the old bad blood between the Anglo-Saxon elements upon both sides of the Atlantic. The war had come in one of its many good phases to reconcile the Anglo-Saxon schism. That, to any person professing to believe in the brotherhood of man, should have been a cause for rejoicing. Mrs. Eddy, who understood the necessity for union better than anyone else, because she understood more of Principle, had written, in a poem now printed on pages 337-8 of her Miscellany:

"Brave Britain, blest America!
Unite, your battle-plan;
Victorious, all who live it,—
The love for God and man."

This battle plan evidently, then, was not a mere spasm in the midst of Armageddon, it was the plan of campaign for all Armageddon.

Let the world take time to think, and to discover what Armageddon means. The great world struggle is not a war between two groups of nations over territory and markets, it is the battle between good and evil, in which men may find themselves on this side today, in so-called war, and on that side tomorrow, in so-called peace. Victory was not achieved when Germany signed the armistice, peace was not concluded when the delegates of the nations set their hands and seals to a treaty in the Grand Gallery of Versailles. All that occurred, in one case or in the other, was that a certain phase of the battle had been brought to a close. But the great fight was still joined. The victory of "The love for God and man" had not yet been achieved. Evil turned to scatter its seeds of jealousy and dissension to the four winds. Hate glided into the shadow to stab with its dagger in the back. The trumpet of good, the trumpet which will never sound retreat, incessantly blared out the advance, whilst sensuality strove to sleep in its tent with its fingers in its ears. Merodach still rushed upon Tiamat, as in the hanging gardens of Babylon, in the dawn of history. Armageddon was still joined.

If any person, then, wishes really to understand the Irish question, that person must let go his old political prejudices, must walk the road from Dan to Beersheba, must learn to think in hemispheres, and strive to live in the infinity of Principle. Then, in proportion as he is successful, he will begin to understand the hidden forces which are utilizing the Irish question to prevent Britain and America from uniting their battle-plan. Not that it must be supposed that the instruments, save in a few instances, have the remotest idea of what they are doing. Their vanity, their ambition, their ignorance, or their passions cover them as the thick darkness that once covered the people. Evil pipes to them on the pipes of materiality, and they dance to the music of those pipes. All of which is in the nature of an allegory.

Sir Edward Carson, of course, does not look at matters from this point of view at all. He sees the odium theologicum, and hears the creaking of the political machine. He sees the agitator taking advantage of the freshly renewed friendship in Great Britain for the people of the United States, to carry disaffection from one end of Ireland to another, without a word of rebuke, and to publish attacks upon the British Government without an effort at restraint. What, he asks in effect, would be the result, on international relations, of a retaliation in kind? What would happen? as a matter of fact the United States are vulnerable enough, supposing an Englishman were to carry the fiery cross of racialism amongst the Negroes of the southern states, or to publish the records of lynchings in every paper in the Commonwealth? What, when the story of the East Indian is approached, is the story of the Red Indian? Every nation, if the truth is to be told, is a colossal moral glass house, though some have more towers, more domes and minarets than others. Therefore should the habit of political stone-throwing have its limitations.

The art of statesmanship is not the breaking of glass, but the preserving of it, not the antagonizing of nations, but the harmonizing of them, though you might never guess this from studying the politicians, whether in politics, commerce, or in religion. Any fool can make trouble, but it takes a wise man to make peace. That is why the uniting of the battle-plan of America and Britain is of such vast importance to humanity, and why the effort of the propaganda-mongers is always bent to separate them. Both have made mistakes for which they are paying the penalties today; and the Bible warns

men not to regard the mote in their neighbor's eye entirely to the exclusion of any perception of the beam in their own. It is true that Strongbow went to Ireland, but it is also true that the white man landed in America, and as a result there is a far more articulate survival of the Irish in Ireland today than of the Redmen in America. It is true that the British commercial legislation in Ireland was once an abomination, but what is to be said of the traffic of Negroes in the States? A great play is made of what is termed Castle government in Ireland today, but what has happened to the Negro voter in the south? And when, finally, the Crimes Act in Ireland is selected for reprobation, the record of the lynchings, under the Stars and Stripes, constitutes an unpleasant comparison.

Now every person knows that argument by "tu quoque" never carried any discussion a yard further. But there are times when politicians throwing stones glassward forget that they are protected by nothing but glass themselves. It is this argument that Sir Edward Carson has so vigorously retaliated with on the opponents of Irish Protestantism. It is a hatchet, frankly, which all well-wishers of Ireland would sincerely like to see permanently buried. But that ceremony is likely to be delayed as long as the Irish-American is so foolish as to indulge in war-whoops and war dances, arrayed in feathers which have been snatched from the head of a Red Indian. Why, it has often been asked, does the Irishman of the emigration leave all his humor in Ireland?

"Tom Brown" in a New Guise

THOMAS MOTT OSBORNE, at one time a "prisoner" in Auburn penitentiary, New York, under the alias of "Tom Brown"; afterward warden of Sing Sing prison, at Ossining, New York; and more recently commandant of the naval prison near Portsmouth, New Hampshire, has entered upon a new adventure, one which will, no doubt, be watched with that interest which always attaches to his remarkable undertakings. Mr. Osborne's adventures, or first-hand studies, in the field of prison reform may be termed spectacular, though the word does not exactly fit; they may, perhaps, be better characterized as exceptional. This, certainly, will sufficiently qualify his latest undertaking—that of assuming the rôle of an ordinary bluejacket on the United States battleship North Dakota, of the North Atlantic fleet, for a month's service.

Mr. Osborne has been in charge of the Portsmouth naval prison since the beginning of the war. He has dealt, during the last two years or more, with many scores of men sent, for punishment or correction, from the crews of the United States naval ships. He has had the opportunity of studying and observing the effects of regulatory discipline as he has chosen to administer it, as he enjoyed a similar privilege at Sing Sing prison. His methods at Sing Sing, revolutionary in the field of prison reform at the time he put them into effect, were conceived and worked out as a result of his voluntary incarceration as a prisoner at Auburn. All the world, one might say, knows the result of his work at Sing Sing. There have been adverse criticisms of that work, naturally, because there is never anything like unanimous indorsement of reforms of this character, and more especially of any departure from the "eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth" doctrine of penal servitude, a doctrine to which the world still clings all too tenaciously. But his experience there had at least the effect of convincing him that his theories were sound, and that reformation of the individual prisoner under the honor system was more certain than under the former régime of dungeon and straitjacket.

But Mr. Osborne was not the only person convinced. His work had attracted the studious attention of many men and women, in the United States and elsewhere, who for years had been looking for a reasonable and sane solution of the prison problem. These observers, it may be said, are not those who are moved by excess of sympathy to shower bouquets and like gifts upon prisoners, but those who are earnestly seeking, from humanitarian motives, the moral redemption of those who have proved to themselves that they are their own worst enemies. His success in installing the honor system among civilian prisoners opened the way, in due time, for an undertaking along the same line among the men of the navy who had transgressed the disciplinary code by which they are supposed to be governed. In this newer work there appeared to be offered a clearer field for just what Mr. Osborne had been endeavoring to accomplish, because of the fact that the men with whom he had to deal were not what are commonly called criminals; they were simply transgressors, not of the moral code, but of a formal and somewhat rigid code not altogether ethical.

Mr. Osborne's effort at the Portsmouth prison has been to mitigate the severity of the punishments sometimes imposed under the strict code of the navy. He has sought, by methods somewhat similar to those which he employed at Sing Sing, to foster and encourage moral stamina, not by its repression, but by its utilization, and this to the fullest possible extent. As a result, he has brought about the shortening of prison terms by the early parole of convicted men wherever possible, turning them back to their own ships, or to other ships, where they have continued to serve out their terms, not as prisoners, but as his wards, engaged in their chosen vocations. Even this work of Mr. Osborne's, however, has met with some rather severe criticism, largely, it is said, from officers and junior officers of the navy who have protested that their ships have been made to serve the purposes of a reformatory, and that they themselves have been made to act as jailers, simply because Mr. Osborne has been too tender-hearted to inflict upon his prisoners the punishment prescribed.

Thus it came about that Mr. Osborne decided, with the consent of the Secretary of the Navy, to abandon, temporarily, his rank of commandant and take up, as a common sailor, the work of an enlisted man in the United States Navy. His decision to do this was reached, it is reported, because of the expressed wish of an enlisted man, recently tried by court-martial, to be sent to the Portsmouth naval prison, who said that he was

better treated there than on board ship. This, together with reports of alleged mistreatment in the navy which he has received from men committed to his keeping, determined him to investigate, and to learn, if possible, whether or not the men are justly treated by their commanding officers.

Those who know Mr. Osborne will agree that he is on no idle quest, no matter what the result of his investigation may be. It is safe to believe that he has gone into the service with no preconceived opinions or irrevocable judgments. His verdict will be one which the great majority of people, in the United States at least, will be inclined to regard as a fair statement of actual conditions.

Problems in Transcaucasia

OF THE many minor problems which still remain for the Peace Conference in Paris to settle, by no means the least important or the least complicated is the Transcaucasian question. It is one of those problems concerning which sheer force of circumstances has precluded any very general knowledge, and it is for this amongst other reasons that the clear statement of the position given in this paper, recently, by Mr. Arshak Safrastian, a recognized authority on the matter, is specially useful. Mr. Safrastian is certainly able to speak on the issues involved out of the depth of first-hand experience, for, since 1915, he has been acting as intelligence officer attached to the British forces operating in this region, and engaged today in maintaining law and order until a final settlement is reached.

The actual problem of Transcaucasia is, of course, a racial one, and may be outlined in a few words. For many years, up to the time of the Russian revolution, the country was included in the Russian Empire. Since 1917, however, the three chief nationalities of Transcaucasia, the Tartars, the Armenians, and the Georgians, have determined their own destinies by proclaiming themselves independent republics. Of these, the Tartars signaled their freedom from Russia by at once joining hands with the Turks, and it was largely due to them that the Ottoman forces, last September, were able to drive the small British and Armenian forces out of Baku. When this had been accomplished the Tartars proclaimed the independence of the Persian province of Azerbaijan and fixed its "new capital" at Baku. But with the British reoccupation of Baku, a few weeks later, this régime came to an end, although the Tartars were still allowed to maintain whatever order of government they had been able to institute.

Now in the final settlement of this matter, Persia, to whom the sovereign rights in the country belong, will undoubtedly have a strong voice. She should have a deciding voice, and the matter may be left at that. As far as the actual settlement of Transcaucasia is concerned, the important question, indeed, is not so much the Tartar question as the question of the relationship between the Georgians and the Armenians. The Tartar is fanatical, ignorant, and poor, and if he is allowed to receive any measure of self-government it must necessarily be under such tutelage and control as will insure the country against internecine strife. With the Georgians and the Armenians it is altogether different. They are both peoples of considerable culture, only needing more settled conditions to attain very high levels of social life. The Georgian, however, is not at the present time, equal to the Armenian in the matter of trade, and the recent collisions between the two peoples are almost entirely due to the Georgian fear that the Armenian financiers and business men will, if they once gain a foothold in Georgia, rapidly "buy up the country," and, ultimately, destroy their Georgian nationality.

As Mr. Safrastian points out, however, such fears are entirely unfounded. Once the Armenian is established in his own land, he will have an almost unlimited field for his undoubted trade abilities, whilst so deep is his attachment to the idea of Armenia, once again a sovereign state, that he may, such is the opinion of some of the best authorities, be depended on to devote all his energies to the fullest realization of this idea. Most people will agree with Mr. Safrastian that an "honest understanding" between the Armenians and the Georgians is now the great desideratum. There is a tendency on the part of the "intellectuals" on both sides to obstruct such an agreement, and it is very urgently necessary that they should review and revise their attitude.

Evening in the Country

NO ONE can say, perhaps, just where the dividing line is that marks the undefined boundary between country and village, between village and small city, and between small city and large, but it cannot be denied that such a line exists, and that the realization of this fact is never more apparent than in those hours at the close of day when, even in the smallest hamlet, the rural "four-corners," with blacksmith shop and a single "general" store, there is something which, even if it is not exactly of the city, certainly is not entirely of the country. There is a peculiar and enduring charm about the evening in the country, no matter what the season of the year. One wonders if this is not, in part at least, due to a realization, by those who enjoy it, of something worth while having been accomplished. It may well be so, for it cannot be gainsaid that the pursuits of country folk are both useful and purposeful. Of course, there is always the admission that the part played in the great whole is but small when measured individually; but there, very properly it would seem, comes to those who are units in the great scheme of production a feeling of satisfaction which those who merely barter in or id in exchanging the products of the soil can never properly realize.

Evening in the country, in reality, begins long before the hour of quitting the activities of the day. But the hours of the lengthening shadows lose none of their charm because of this. Even the horses in the field, with ears alert, and expectant eyes turned half covertly toward the driver, seem to await with patience the cheery word telling them that "turning-out" time has come. The cows in the distant pasture appear to have heard the call of

evening and have wended an unhurried, zigzag way to the barn lot and the milking stalls. Straying fowls, incautious and venturesome, are hastening, at last concerned for their well-being, to join their more prudent coopmates long since perched high in their shelter. The wee chicks, in a separate pen, are being brooded, some willingly and some reluctantly, under the wings of faithful mothers who have led them about since early morning. One, with head thrust from under a protecting wing, seems amazed at the sight of a passing firefly. Far away, a whippoorwill is calling. The barn swallows, their homely nests completed, are resting in the doorways, or flying, in spectacular loops and angles, unmindful of the approaching night.

With supper over, for it is still supper in the country, the final duties of the day are done. The milking has been finished, the horses, cooled from their long afternoon in the field, are watered, allowed to "roll" to their hearts' content, curried, and fed. Night has come at last, with its soft, refreshing breezes, its darkness, and its solitude. On the "main" road, a quarter of a mile away, a belated traveler, a neighbor, perhaps, is driving slowly homeward. One sitting on the porch can hear the "talk" of the laden farm wagon, the click of wheel thimble against axle skein, and, if observant of small things, as he who lives in the country usually is, can tell whose wagon is wending its homeward way somewhat complainingly. Slowly the sounds grow fainter in the distance, and finally cease. A frog, possibly a sentinel, satisfied that all is quiet, reports briefly to that effect and says no more. It is night in the country.

Notes and Comments

THE theory has become quite general, and is not infrequently met with in conversation, that the automobile has about reached its mechanical limit of perfection; but a writer in Automotive Industries predicts surprises. The automobile, in his opinion, has far from reached its final chapter, and although invention has been held up by market conditions, it is now about to resume progress in a way that will add much zest to life for the great number of persons to whom the latest automobile is far more engrossing than the latest novel. "There are literally hundreds of new things," says he hopefully, "that will make their appearance next year, and, knowing this, the manufacturer is more ready to try out inventions and plans that look feasible than he has been since the early days of the industry." The joy of those whose speech is weighty with the technical names of parts of an automobile will be greater than that of their friends and acquaintances who have tried, but are still unable, to differentiate a spark plug from a carburetor.

EVERY now and then, naturally enough, a little wave of popular interest eddies around the mysterious white horses cut in the hillsides in various parts of southern England. Sometimes, owing to the encroaching habits of the brush, the chalk which constitutes the lines of the animals, fades from view and almost from memory. This process had well-nigh happened to the Westbury White Horse at Bratton, Wiltshire, when the clearing of the bushes laid it bare, and revived inquiries as to its origin, and solicitude for its preservation, as well as for the upkeep of its various counterparts elsewhere.

WELL-KNOWN authorities have it that the horse was cut out to commemorate the victory of King Alfred over the Danes at Ethandune, the site of which is not far distant. Uffington, however, has a better specimen as white horses go, though abnormally lean and scraggy in proportions. In size it is nearly 350 feet in length and the same in breadth. It is mentioned in the records of 1571 and was long the scene of annual festivities known as the "scouring" festival. The existence of these and the other white horses with which may be included the Cerne Abbas Giant and the Long Man at Wilmington, have been the object of much learned and largely unfruitful discussion.

ONE may believe that the latest addition to American educational institutions, the so-called Hobo College in New York City, will not be taken very seriously by the older universities; but it has nevertheless its sphere of usefulness. One must remember that the "hobo," although a wanderer like the "tramp," differs from that person in that he is a wanderer who is actually in search of work. There is, in fact, a Migratory Workers Union; and the idea of the Hobo College, the purpose of which is to provide some opportunity for study and self-improvement by migratory workers, is not altogether a new one. Several large American cities are said to have such colleges, which help also in finding employment, and a man who is himself a hobo has founded the latest of them in New York—"founder, president, dean, chaplain, and professor," he is described by the interested reporter. Humble as it is, and indeed for that very reason, Hobo College merits respect for being helpful where help is much needed.

THE idea is common, although many persons regard it as highly imaginative, that the motion picture is a potent influence in teaching people in different parts of the world how people in other parts live. Mr. Meher-jibhai M. Ratura, who has seen American motion pictures in India, also has his doubts. "India wonders," says Mr. Ratura, "how it is possible that American people can allow such untrue and diabolical representation of their life to stand before themselves and other nations of the world without resenting or blushing at it. I hope America will soon awaken to the imperative duty of making sure for itself that no American film depicts American life in untrue, distorted aspects of vices." The writers of stories and dramas for the American films are, in the opinion of this critic, sadly lacking in "morality, religion, spirituality, goodness, and so on," and that both society and government should take means to make them cease from misrepresenting their nation. The advice is good; but, alas, following it is made difficult by the fact that these highly-colored misrepresentations seem to please a large public, even in India.